

# THE READER

## A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 41, Vol. II.

Saturday, October 10, 1863.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

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### THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

THERE is a propriety in the fact that the Social Science Congress is holding its meeting at such an interval after the meeting of the British Association as will secure a complete distinction in the public mind between the two bodies. The British Association is, indeed, in name as well as in fact, an association for the promotion of Science; but it confines itself, in the main, to what are known as the Physical or Natural Sciences—Mathematics, Astronomy, Mechanics, Chemistry, Vegetable and Animal Physiology, and some special compositions or applications of these. It stops short of Social and Political Science, save in so far as it recognises the existence of such a science, and the possibility of accumulating results in it, by affording room to Ethnology, Geography, Political Economy, and Statistics, in the varied scheme of its subjects. It does thus just nibble at the vast mass of interesting matters which is comprehended within the name Social Science; and some of the discussions on which it thus ventures naturally prove about the most popular portions of its proceedings. But, by a just instinct, it shrinks from much extension of its business in this direction. It feels that what is usually called Social Science is, as yet, an unorganized medley of notions, aspirations, schemes, and even crotchets—full of promise, it may be, and worthy of the persevering and combined labour that may ultimately form it into shape, but with which sciences of old family, like Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, and Physiology, each with its stock of certainties and its fixed methods and habits, cannot in the meantime be expected to associate. The portions of this general science to which it does yield house-room are those which have already so far established their scientific character. Astronomy and Chemistry feel that they can be on speaking terms with Adam Smith's science of Political Economy; and no Physiologist can have anything to say, in the interest of the dignity of his own

science, against its contact with an inquiry so exquisite, though of another kind, as that into the effects of the Gold-Discoveries upon values. But from the Social Science in the gross, as it is now everywhere spoken of and raved about—not Adam Smith's science, but the science of all the Smiths in the world—from this so-called science, which is as yet a chance chaos of all subjects of any possible social interest—from Corporal Punishment to Codification, from the Marriage Laws to the Salmon Fisheries, from the Early Closing Movement to the Decimal Money-System—the British Association may well hold back. All this mass of inquiries, of late fascinating men's minds as they never did before, it hands over to another National Association expressly constituted to undertake them.

It is well that it should be so. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, now holding its seventh congress in Edinburgh, is a very different body from the British Association, dealing with a vaster miscellany of subjects, and proceeding in a spirit and by methods peculiar to itself. But already it has won a large place in the public regard, and a well-earned character of doing most important work that would not otherwise be done so well. It is easy to make fun of the miscellaneousness of the subjects which it discusses, and of the resemblance which its proceedings present to a Shinar of all the philanthropists building a Babel of all their crotchets. Objections might even be made by some, not at all in the same captious spirit, to the vague manner in which the Association has permitted itself to use the phrase "Social Science." It may be said that the "Social Science" of the Association is not at all the "Social Science" of those philosophers who have most conspicuously proclaimed the possibility of such a science to the world, and to whom, indeed, the very name is owing—not at all the kind of Social Science contemplated by Vico, and Kant, and more recently by Comte and Mr. John Stuart Mill. The Social Science contemplated by these thinkers, and proclaimed as likely in due time to be formed, is a science having for its object to ascertain, by observation of mankind, by induction from History, and by deduction from the known principles of other sciences, the "laws" according to which social phenomena occur, so as at last to get together a body of political truths, or truths respecting the actions of men in masses and communities, not less certain after their kind than doctrines astronomical, or chemical, or physiological. Vico, the father of the science, had most sanguine notions as to what might be made of it. He anticipated that it might be possible to find out the curve in which human affairs move, and to calculate the duration of the lives of nations. Comte also held that a Social Science, which should exhibit an array of positive certainties, was a very possible achievement in the age of the world on which we are now entering, and that all our Politics would continue to be mere empiricism and charlatanry until the bases of such a science were laid. In this Social Science of the Philosophers through whose expositions the name at least has become recently familiar, there is not necessarily present either philanthropy or the reverse. It is a pure study of social facts, as coexistences and sequences—upon which, indeed, all Philanthropy must found itself in order to be effective, and without which benevolent action must be but as pouring water into a sieve; but, in the study itself, Philanthropy, or feeling of any kind, save as a general motive to undertake the study, might be even out of place. The Social Science of the National Association differs widely from this. The Association does not undertake a pure dispassionate study of historical phenomena in general, with a view simply to scientific conclusions. It puts Philanthropy in its forefront; it is, to a great extent, an association for the ventilation and discussion of social projects to which it has not itself given origin. On this difference of the "Social Science" of the Association from that desi-

derated by Philosophy a great deal might be said; and it is out of a vague sense of this discrepancy that many of the ill-natured attempts to discredit the activity of the Association have come. But the Association is well able to stand its ground; and, even for the use it has made of the phrase Social Science, as the name for its varied business, much may be said. In the first place, a vein of the true or pure Social Science does pervade its proceedings. Among its leading members there are men as thoroughly possessed with scientific methods, and with the true notion of what real science is, as any in the community; and the stream of definite ideas which these men will communicate to the proceedings will suffice to draw much of the vague matter through which it flows into its own current. Then, again, it may be questioned whether such an Association could have come into being, with anything like its present promise, even for strict science, except precisely as a meeting-ground for all contemporary social speculations of whatever origin, and all kinds of tentative schemes of practical benevolence. Not only will there thus be a larger collection than would otherwise have been possible of material out of which something like a science may ultimately shape itself, but the progress of the material towards consolidation will be aided by the presence of the philanthropic impulse. And, in fine, even should the name "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science" be accepted as meaning nothing more than a periodical Congress for hearing and discussing the best ideas going on certain classes of social questions, the Association is still a great fact. Comprising as it does on its lists an unusual number of the ablest minds in the land—the minds of greatest natural capacity, as well as of the greatest experience in affairs—it may well be for Social Science as noble a representative and directing body as the British Association has been for the Physical Sciences, until the time comes (should it ever come) when the probation of the new science shall seem complete, and the two bodies may merge into one.

The address of Lord Brougham at the opening of the Congress in Edinburgh has already been circulated by the newspapers into all corners of the land. At the time of our going to press this opening address of the venerable President is nearly all of the proceedings of the Congress that we have yet before us. The survey which his Lordship took of the topics coming within the cognisance of the Association was at once characteristic of himself and a fair representation of that provisional and highly-composite notion of Social Science with which, in its present early stage of existence, the Association must necessarily be content. The present state of Russia, and especially the recent Emancipation of the Serfs there, and the singular progress of the co-operative form of industry as a consequence of this Emancipation; then, *per contra*, the Russian misgovernment of Poland, and the resulting Polish Insurrection; then the prospects of Constitutional Government in Germany—Prussia alone standing sulkily apart from the good scholars, with its thumb in its mouth, and a fool's cap on its head; then the state of France, and especially improvements possible or already on foot in its legal and criminal procedure; then, with France still in view, the recent conquest in Mexico, and the unsolved portion of the Italian problem; then the great question of the American Civil War, with its bearings on Slavery and on the tendencies of Democratic Government; and, finally, as arising out of this subject, the question of Colonization and of the proper treatment of Colonies—such was the circuit of general topics round which his Lordship's glance swept rapidly, and without pretence of very deep penetration at any point, before resting on the topics of home-concern enclosed within so troubled a boundary. Among these topics of home-concern his



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## CURRENT LITERATURE.

### TALES OF HORRORS.

*Recommended to Mercy—Such Things Are—Taken upon Trust. (Saunders, Otley, & Co.)*

THE leading journal can hardly lay claim to literary infallibility. What system regulates the reviewers of *The Times* is amongst the many mysteries hidden within Printing House Square. At various times we have started all kind of theories to account for the eccentricities in the literary orbit of Jupiter. Sometimes we thought that the rule was to review every book of sterling merit. This was in the early days of our acquaintance with literature. Then we fancied that access to the reviewing columns of *The Times* was confined to books that had a reputation in their day. And, lastly, we inclined to the faith that no book could be noticed in the great organ of public opinion which had not some pretensions to merit or fame, however ill deserved. Even this faith has now departed from us. Works of certain note are absolutely sure of reviewal; and a certain number of works, which may or may not have either note or merit, get reviewed, nobody but the reviewers know why. The only objection to this practice is, that it deceives the public. Our great daily contemporaries cannot, from the nature of things, review every book; and, therefore, for their own sake, they ought to exercise some caution in according a distinction valuable solely on account of its supposed selectness.

The cause of these remarks has been a review of two of the books mentioned at the head of this article, which appeared recently in *The Times*. We plead guilty to a pretty intimate acquaintance with the novels of the day; and we were astonished to find that a work, of which we had never heard, was considered worthy of a long and favourable review in the leading journal. Still more to our astonishment, we discovered that the book in question had been published more than a year ago, and had failed altogether in making any noise or stir. There were only two solutions open to us: that the public had failed to recognise the existence of a novel of real power—an occurrence which our own experience has taught us to believe extremely rare—or else that the *Times* reviewer had praised a very inferior work. We forthwith obtained a copy of one of this trio of novels; and we were forced reluctantly to adopt the latter explanation.

"Such Things Are" is the novel on which our choice fell by accident; and the perusal of this work of art satisfied us amply. As we once heard remarked, there is no need to eat right through a leg of mutton to know that the meat has been kept too long; and, just in the same way, we are convinced there is no necessity of reading through the whole batch of novels, of which "Such Things Are" forms one, to know that the whole series is utterly and irredeemably worthless. But for the eulogy passed upon them by our contemporary, we should never have thought of noticing works which deservedly died still-born. It may, however, be worth while to point out what sort of literary food the *Times*, in its feeble moments, recommends to the public.

"Such Things Are," then, opens with a scene of storm or rain. Gerald Bernard, a captain in the Preventive Service, saves the life of a young girl, Olive Redfern, in a tempest—to which the wilfulness of a dark-visaged mysterious father has exposed her without rhyme or reason—falls in love with her, and marries her, knowing nothing whatever about her or her relations. The scene then changes to London. Here we are introduced to the family of Mr. Brigham, an opulent Bristol merchant on the eve of bankruptcy, and to the household of their cousin, Miss Harley, the daughter of a disreputable, semi-fashionable government clerk. Florence Harley, a fast, slangy young lady, and Susan Brigham, a model of well-bred propriety, are both in love with a dissolute fortune-hunting nobleman, Lord George

Annesley. The Brighams come to grief in consequence of the father's failure. Susan goes as companion to Miss Llewellyn, a distant cousin in Wales, and Lord George flutters away after more remunerative courtships. The second act opens in the country-house of Miss Llewellyn. The vicar of the parish, Clayton Bernard, the brother of the coast-guard officer, is half in love with Susan, who is altogether in love with him. Unfortunately, Miss Florence Harley appears upon the stage. She has been seduced, on a visit to a country-house, by Lord George Annesley, and is about to be confined. She appeals to Susan's pity, gets an invitation to Miss Llewellyn's, works upon the old maid's feelings with some trumped-up story of pecuniary embarrassment, swindles her out of a couple of hundred pounds, and goes off to the Tyrol, whence she returns, after some months' absence, without—what advertising servants describe as—"any incumbrances." During her stay at Miss Llewellyn's she had also contrived to win away the heart of Gerald Bernard. In the third act, the benevolent old lady takes under her charge a distant cousin, a Margaret Mayford, also hopelessly in love with the irresistible Lord George, the Don Juan of the British aristocracy. The Welsh household, blessed as they are with a pattern butler—a stage villain at heart—called Thompson, go up to London, and thence to Ryde.

At the Isle of Wight the three unprotected females meet their destiny in the persons of Lord George, his friend and admirer Mr. Fletcher, and a shadowy Colonel Aylmer. The profligate peer, who is hiding from the Jews, believes that Miss Mayford is to be the heiress of Miss Llewellyn's property, and engages himself to her accordingly. The vulgar Tufthunter, another type of the regular stage villain, pretends to serve his friend's interest, and in reality courts Miss Llewellyn on his own account. Colonel Aylmer, whose face by the way has been blasted for life by a diabolical trick of Mr. Fletcher, falls in love with the model Susan; and, generally, things approach a crisis. Again we shift to London. Fletcher marries his elderly love, bullies her, and half breaks her heart. Lord George, on hearing of the marriage, jilts Margaret Mayford, who goes mad in consequence. The pious butler bolts with the plate; and the plot thickens generally. Florence Harley is on the eve of her marriage with Clayton Bernard. As ill luck, however, would have it, her little adventure in the Tyrol has become known to Fletcher, who is captivated with her beauty. He threatens to expose her, unless she yields to him, and, when she declines doing so, makes arrangements to inform her husband of the past on the very night before her marriage. The persecuted lady in despair poisons the villain, who dies before he can reveal the secret; and the curtain falls for a time upon Fletcher dead, Margaret mad, Florence a virtuous wife, Miss Llewellyn a widow, and Susan still a spinster. The gratifying intelligence is conveyed that it will rise again on another occasion, and reveal the future career of the several actors.

This is the nearest approach to an intelligible statement we can gather from the mass of absurdities and horrors with which those pages are filled. *Passim*, we come upon the track of half-a-dozen unrevealed mysteries. Mrs. Gerald Bernard, in some unaccountable manner, is mixed up with a dark deed of blood, circumstances unknown—suspicion of which fact embitters her husband's life. Besides this, there are interludes about a foundling, a disputed peerage, and a Traviata in low life, which may possibly have some connexion with the past or future of "Such Things Are," but have none whatever with its present. To redeem this farrago of crude horrors there is no grace of style or power of delineating character. Anybody in the slightest degree resembling any one of the persons in this story we never met with in real life. Of that strange weird power, which half redeems many of our modern sensation-novels, we

Lordship then singled out a considerable few for a word or two of that calmer oratory which befitted his age and wisdom in the place in which he stood—Emigration; Convict Discipline; Consolidation of the Statute-Law; Improvements in the Law of England; Means for the Employment of Women; the Progress of Sanitary Knowledge and Reform; the Nurse-System in our Hospitals; Mr. Chadwick's Half-Time System in Schools; and other matters connected with Education; Cheap Popular Literature; the Progress of the Co-operative Principle, and its recent developments in Cheap Dining-houses and Working Men's Clubs; Savings' Banks, &c., &c. Thus did his Lordship give a fit preliminary view of the assemblage of topics among which the Congress over which he presides is to move more in detail in the sittings of its various Sections. One observes, in his address, in addition to that calm power of oratory of which we have spoken, a large amount of that very spirit which the Association for the Promotion of Social Science might look for in their president. Though about to leave the world, the venerable peer still retains all the interest of a younger man in the latest strivings and tendencies of his time. There is something touching, something deeper than in all the rest of his speech, in that concluding passage of it, in which he avows this unabated interest of his in the affairs of the world in which he has lived so long, and tells as his sublime reason for it his conviction that, even when he is withdrawn from the world, it will be given him in some serene air to look down contemplatively on the continued progress of what, while still among us, he has seen begun. The passage deserves very express quotation:—

An association like ours would have been deemed vain, or puerile, or absurd, by the ancient sages. But so would they have had no belief in the merits and the services of the philanthropist—nay, been unable to comprehend them, or imagine how virtue

Saw her Howard traversing the globe.  
Onward he moves! disease and death retire!  
And murmuring demons hate him—and admire.

Those ancients, indeed, have told us what was their idea of happiness in the Isles of the Blessed, where they conceived the lot of the wise to be that, freed from all care, their whole existence would be passed in investigation and gaining a knowledge of nature. How they would have pitied if not despised us when told that, without undervaluing the pleasures of extended knowledge, we yet regarded it as the greatest happiness which Heaven could bestow to be graciously allowed the solace of looking down upon the scene of our earthly labours, and seeing, with eyes which age and sorrow can make dim no more, the great body of those for whom we had toiled and suffered, exalted by the possession and by the right use of the gifts we had helped to bestow.

These solemn words—solemn from whomsoever they might come—almost remind us of Goethe's argument for the Immortality of the Soul when he said, in conversation with Eckermann, that he could not but think that, if such a mind as his had worked and striven to the utmost up to the moment of death, it could not possibly then go into nothingness, but the very nature of things was bound to furnish a career of continuation. But Lord Brougham added a word or two avowing, for himself and the Association, a more specific and familiar ground of his faith than this:—

Some, unhappily, there be who will not permit us to indulge in such hopes; who believe, at least maintain, that our death and our extinction happen together. Men, it seems, have been sent from the south to inculcate this dismal error, while those who will believe anything oppose to those who will believe nothing their visions of spiritualism and direct communication with the departed. The promoters of Social Science regard such errors with contempt, only softened by pity. Theirs is the belief held, theirs the hope cherished, by Hale, and Bacon, and Locke, and Newton—belief in the "King Eternal, immortal and invisible, the only wise God"—hope inspired by the study of His works and confirmed by His revealed Word.



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have no trace whatever. Virtue and vice are both equally uninteresting, and the villains are even prosier than their victims.

The disreputability of "Such Things Are" does not redeem it from the charge of dullness; but its dullness does in some measure mitigate its disreputability. Anything coarser than the scene in which Florence consents to pass what is delicately called a "*mauvais quart d'heure*" alone with an aged debauchee, for the sake of wheedling him out of five hundred pounds, we have never met with in modern English novel-literature. It is true the author contrives to imply that, in the literal sense of the words, Florence, on leaving the room, might have repeated the saying of Francis I. after Pavia—" *Tout est perdu fors l'honneur*;" and, if this fact was any consolation to the writer, who has obviously a sneaking admiration for his wretched heroine, he is welcome to it.

Strange to say, this novel is written with a moral purpose. "It is to England," we are told, "that has fallen the unenviable privilege of presenting to the world that baneful type of all that is unnatural and mischievous yclept 'a fast young lady.'" Now we believe more cant is talked about this subject than on any other at the present day. There never was a time in the world's history when we were not told that the rising generation was losing the pristine virtues of its forefathers. Whatever truth there may be in the lesson, it certainly will not be enforced by this sort of teaching. Novel-reading may be a bad habit, but persons addicted to it will not be persuaded into abandoning it by being told that Courvoisier used to delight in Ainsworth's "Jack Shephard," and was hung afterwards at Newgate. So a fast young lady will not be deterred from wearing Balmoral boots and red petticoats, and calling things "stunning," because Florence Harley, who also had similar proclivities, was seduced by Lord George Annesley and poisoned Mr. Fletcher. "Don't you agree with me," says the pink of propriety in "Such Things Are," "that writing trash is still more dangerous than reading it?" Would that the author or authoress of these volumes might take this lesson to heart, and spare us in future the painful necessity of speaking truths we would gladly leave unsaid!

## CHURCH REFORM IN ITALY.

*Prefaces by an Italian Priest and an English Churchman to the Second Edition of a "Journal of a Tour in Italy; with Reflections on the Present Condition and Prospects of Religion in that Country."* By Chr. Wordsworth, D.D., Canon of Westminster. (Rivingtons.)

IN our ninth number—that for February 28—we noticed the first edition of Canon Wordsworth's book; but the new matter added in this second edition calls for further remark from us. It consists of a dozen pages by the Canon himself, a dozen on "The Present State of Religion in Italy" by an Italian friend of his who is in holy orders in the Church of Rome, and eighty by an English friend whom Dr. Wordsworth somewhat patronizingly calls "intelligent," but who is twice as interesting as the divine himself, and gives much more information than he as to the state of the schools and the feelings of the Italian people on their Church Questions. All three writers are agreed that the Bishops stop the way. As in England in 1831, the Bishops throw out the Reform Bill; but no sensible and liberal Bishop of Norwich—one out of the twenty-two—has yet appeared in Italy to side with the men who see what is good for their country, and to herald the passing of the act of grace within two years. Priests, however, there are who favour the good cause—nine thousand who have spoken out to their Head, and many more, silent as yet. Passaglia heads them; but, while preaching against the temporal power of the Pope, he exalts his spiritual dominion; and, until that falls, or is wholly changed, there is not much hope for real Church-life in Italy. The unity that the different parts of the

nation had till lately so longed for in politics, and had seen realized in religion, still dazzles their eyes, and neither government nor people can yet see plainly or tread firmly the plank that will lead them to solid freedom from the glittering quicksands of Papal sway. The timidity of the government is hard to understand when the daring of the king is known: his counsellors dare not even go Passaglia's length; they dare not oblige the clergy to take an oath to the crown on being invested with any ecclesiastical office; they dare not require a university degree, or a training in the public schools—gymnasiums and lyceums—for priests presented to crown-benefices; they dare not support "Associations of Priests disposed for Reformation" when formed; and they lend themselves to the arrest of a reforming priest openly preaching against the sale of indulgences and the abuses of the confessional. Well may the Italian patriot, longing for a nobler than Cavour to give his land the *Libera Chiesa in Libero Stato*, echo the English poet's cry—

Ah! God, for a man with heart, head, hand,  
Like some of the simple great ones gone  
For ever and ever by—  
One still strong man in a blatant land—

Who can rule, and dare not lie.

Meantime, what are priests and people doing for themselves? First, those of them who have not thrown overboard the whole matter as humbug, seem to have resolved on being "Reformers, not Protestants"—on continuing Italians, not trying to turn Anglicans, and having Roman auctioneers selling the livings of the Holy City at their Mart—though Sicily may be an exception (p. xxxiii). Secondly—

The Bible is widely circulated; the English Book of Common Prayer, translated into Italian, is read and cherished in many Italian households; the words "Church Reform" are in the mouths of all. It is demanded even by the clergy themselves.

Thirdly, the "English Churchman" says:—

During this last winter we traversed Italy from Piedmont to Sicily; and I can testify that, in the various provinces of Northern, Central, and Southern Italy that we have visited, I am personally acquainted with priests and laymen who have expressed their conviction that such reforms as the following ought to be carried out, viz.:—(1.) Full and free restoration of the Bible to all classes of the laity; (2.) Restoration of the Liturgy in the vernacular tongue; (3.) Abolition of the enforced celibacy of the priesthood; (4.) Restoration of the ancient independent diocesan rights of the bishops, in lieu of their present vassalage to Rome; also the rights of clergy and laity in diocesan synods and general management of Church affairs.

Fourthly, controversial works are much in demand: Dr. De Sanctis's Almanac, which circulated 120,000 last year, has earned the distinction of being more directly and frequently denounced in Episcopal Pastoral than any other book. Also three letters, *Sulla Guerra della Corte di Roma contro il Regno d'Italia*, 1862, are circulating widely, and producing much discussion in public meetings and private society. They suggest the reduction of the Pope's power to its ancient limits, the suburbicarian churches—that is, those within a small distance of the *urbs* or city of Rome; the filling up of the Metropolitan Sees as they fall vacant, without any reference to the Court of Rome; and the recognising of the old power of each archbishop to consecrate and confirm the bishops—elected by clergy and people, and approved by the crown—in his own province, independently of the Bishop of Rome or Pope. For, owing to the tame submission of the government to the Papal assumptions, "no means now exist for filling up any vacant Episcopal See in Italy;" the Pope refuses to institute the nominees of the crown, and the countrymen of Cavour stand quietly by and talk, while thirty-four of their Sees are vacant, and all their other bishops are hard at work sapping the national life. Fifthly, schools are at work. Take Genoa as

an instance. The municipality have established a complete series of schools, on which they spend £16,000 a-year; and, out of a population of 128,000, one-eighth, or 16,000, are under instruction.

Not less than 2500 adults and youths last winter attended the night schools. I shall not soon forget the interesting visits I paid to several of these schools, in company with an English friend long resident in Genoa, and with the courteous and most obliging municipal inspector. One evening we spent in a night school, attended by 300 men and youths, in several rooms in one of the large old "Palazzos" which abound in Genoa, and are readily convertible into convenient schools. The good order and quiet earnest attention to work in all the classes was very striking, the progress appeared very satisfactory, and there was a hearty, frank, genial spirit manifested throughout, which showed that they thoroughly appreciated the benefit of the instruction. One sailor, I remember, was present, who had just passed a successful examination for the government certificate, qualifying him to act as master of a coasting craft. This man had entered the night school unable to read, and had learnt all he knew there. But one feature struck us forcibly. Whilst chatting with one and another of the men and lads in the various classes, looking at their work and congratulating them on their progress, many remarked, "We hope this is a good step towards Rome;" "We hope this will be a great means towards a strong and united Italy." It was impossible not to feel the direction in which the current was setting, *that an educated Italian people would have their country for themselves*. The remark was more than once made to me by inspectors and other school officials, "Don't think that we call forth these ebullitions of feeling; indeed we have no occasion; we have rather to check and keep them under." The geographical lessons, lessons on the duties of citizens, all tend the same way; the political creed inculcated is short, but clear and unmistakable—Italy one kingdom, Rome the capital, Victor Emmanuel the constitutional head. . . . But what bearing has all this upon the Church? I need not say that the ecclesiastical authorities stand wholly aloof from and frown upon it, though there are not wanting priests who see clearly how matters are going, and would thankfully, with Passaglia, remove the stumbling-block of the Pope's temporal power, and throw themselves heartily into the popular education movement, in the hope of influencing it with a religious spirit and with attachment to the Church; and some are also glad to work as masters in these schools for the sake of improved stipend; but that, in the main, this movement is telling directly and powerfully against the Church of Rome cannot be doubted by any who watch it.

It is with no small pleasure that we note, in connexion with this school-work in Naples, the testimony borne to the efforts of "the energetic pastor of the Scotch Free Kirk, the Rev. H. Buscarlet," and the fact that in one of the Free Evangelical Schools parents pay for their children, while all the public schools for the poor are gratuitous. Nor must the infant schools, which Cavour first introduced, be forgotten. Lastly come the direct Protestantizing influences—the Vaudois and Free Evangelical Churches—which are "both gradually progressing and breaking fresh ground in many parts of the country. In Milan, and elsewhere in Lombardy, their recent advance has been very marked." Florence, Pisa, Leghorn, and Naples bear witness to their success, and the words and spirit of the Bible are at work.

No one who knows what has been the effect of earnest Bible-reading in the case of individuals in Italy who had previously been debarred from it, can help feeling deeply thankful for the undoubted blessing that in many cases has attended it. An English gentleman, a large employer of Italian labour, having some hundreds of men at work under him, told me that in his neighbourhood a movement had been going on. Meetings of very simple character for Bible-reading and prayer were held; no regular preacher was settled there; and my friend did not feel it his duty to take any part in the proceedings; but, he said, "I have no need to ask which of my men have become interested in this movement, for I can now always tell them—they are more thoughtful, steady, and trusty in every way than they were before. Their organization and system seems



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very feeble; but they appear to be men who have learned to value God's word, and to be honestly and earnestly trying to guide their lives by it."

The army, too, is helping greatly the work of national education and Biblical knowledge. As it is, next to the Parliament, the most manifest embodiment of Italian unity, great efforts are made to raise the intellectual standard of the army, so that it may be the best educated body of working men in Italy. The officers take a regular share in the duty of instructing their men; the army chaplains are, to a man, with the government; and, as undesigned evidence of what is going on, our "English Churchman" relates that a young soldier from Syracuse whom he happened to meet

Showed considerable acquaintance with the Bible, and added—"I know that no Christian who knows the Scriptures can consent to idolatry; but it grieves me to own that there are many of my countrymen who, from ignorance, worship in a way that it is difficult to call by another name."

The accounts from Naples and Sicily are most cheering. Of what the superstition and priest-power near Naples lately were, few Englishmen have any idea. Now, however, Naples is waking up; the schools prosper, the Bible is read, religious subjects are discussed; a Protestant church has been just consecrated there; and of one course of public conferences the "English Churchman" says:—

I left Naples before that course was concluded, but I shall not soon lose the impression these scenes made on me. Here were men gathered from every rank of life—workmen, shopkeepers, professional men, officers, &c.—(I remember one captain, in full uniform, speaking with great force)—all coming, with the Bible in their hands, and showing unflagging interest in these discussions for three hours at a time; yet, only two years before, scarcely one of these men could or would have dared to read the Bible openly; in fact, could not have done it without risk of imprisonment. Now one saw the strength of the undercurrent of doubt as to Rome's claims and teaching, which broke out as soon as the double pressure she had so skilfully wielded in Church and State was in a measure removed.

All this is encouraging; but a clearer voice than any that has yet spoken is needed, demanding that the Italian Church shall be nationalized; that it shall no longer be the Pope's servant, but the people's minister—the Free Church in the Free State that their great man sighed for. For this end no blood need be spilt, or treasure expended—moral daring and the Garibaldi of the Church alone are wanting; and, when the nation is once free from spiritual Rome, the material city will soon be in their hands if they still care to have it. A Pope would not long abide in a reformed land.

We must end with begging the "English Churchman" to reprint his most valuable and interesting letter in a cheap form, recasting those parts that refer to the "Tour in Italy," so that his work may stand by itself.

## A CLERICAL FORTUNE-HUNTER.

The Rev. Alfred Hoblush and his Curacies. A Memoir. By the Author of "Roman Candles," &c. (Maxwell & Co.)

SO long as conceit and affectation continue the favourite game of the satirist, it is to be feared that the clerical novice will remain one of his stock characters. The contrast between the pretensions of most youthful clergymen and the actual deserts of too many of them is too violent to escape the notice of any one who looks round upon society in quest of materials for mirth. It is not his business to consider that most of the foolish young men who scandalize common sense by sacerdotal assumptions or Puritanical intolerance, will eventually mature into useful magistrates, kindly helpers of the sick and needy, and efficient promoters of education according to their light. His business is with that incipient stage of development scarcely to be avoided by a young man of moderate abilities, who has been sedulously taught to regard

himself as a person of great and exceptional importance. When a juster view of the clerical office shall prevail, and the clergy have learned to regard their functions in the spirit of the nineteenth century, instead of the ninth, the younger members of the profession will be less obnoxious to the gibes of professional comic writers. At present it must be owned that they are unfairly treated, encouraged to frame a theory about themselves, every attempt to put which into practice is sternly checked on the instant. But the satirist's calling would be gone if he stopped to philosophize, and the presumptuous or frivolous young divine finds no more mercy on the score of his training than a delinquent can expect from an examination of the shape of his head. Wise ministers will only smile, knowing that, though Samson be brought out to make sport for the Philistines, the temple is not this time in any danger. Nor will the secular critic feel much compassion for the sufferer; for, if at all acquainted with the tone of clerical feeling, he will be aware that clergymen, like women, are themselves the most unforgiving censors of the frailties of their own class.

Bearing this fact in mind, we have little hesitation in prognosticating for the book before us a *succès de scandale* considerably in excess of its deserts. It is not entirely destitute of merit; but, unless the writer ranks low in the hierarchy of Momus, a little pains would have made it better than it is. It could at best be merely a record of farcical adventures, such as none of the wits of *Punch* would have found any difficulty in conceiving, but which most of them would have rendered more amusing. It is the fault of the book to be everywhere too slight and sketchy; the situations are not wrought out with half the effect of which they are susceptible. The characters, with one exception, are mere hints, not substantial entities. The exception is the Rev. Mr. Hoblush himself, certainly a felicitous conception and consistent impersonation. The satire is chiefly aimed at the conceit of new-fledged curates, who are represented by a foolish intriguer, with just sufficient brains to be always contriving schemes for his advancement in life, which he continually frustrates through his own purblindness, engendered from enormous vanity. His success always depends upon his gaining the good-will of some particular person, while he is so unintelligent as never to have any idea how he is succeeding, or any notion how to proceed, beyond an instinctive conviction that the servility to patrons and susceptibility to female charms, so liberally bestowed upon him by nature, are wisely intended to subserve his great object. It is unnecessary to remark that his advances are chiefly directed towards the ladies, with whom his clerical character is already half the battle. "My field of missionary labour," he observes, "is in the drawing-rooms and saloons":—

"Be it mine," I said, with enthusiasm—I always found myself enthusiastic on this subject—"to go forth into foreign lands; to range the broad continent of Europe; to mix with my fellow-men and fellow-women (I don't know whether I am strictly right in that last expression), and preach to them the blessings of the New Gospel."

"But," said Miss Peekins, timidly, "I think—that is, I believe—that has been done already, has it not?"

"You misapprehend me," I said, mildly. "You don't exactly catch my meaning. There are the regular professional gentlemen who go out and do the preaching to the benighted. I don't interfere with their good labours: ordinary minds are equal to carrying the hod; but who shall spread the spiritual mortar, and apply the holy plumb and line—?" (This was a favourite figure of mine in the pulpit.)

"No," I continued, "the drawing-room is my mission. Foreign drawing-rooms preferred. No objection to town or country." (She laughed at this happy travesty of a well-known formula.) "I should like a foreign chaplaincy—say, at a gaming place of the most abandoned sort."

"Ah!" she said, with a sigh, "that would be a great vineyard for a labourer."

Of course, the Livingstone of the drawing-rooms is musical. Here is a sketch of some of the members of the "Datchley Philharmonic Union":—

There was Miss Bandoline, first woman and leading soprano beyond dispute, having but newly come from the hands of Polonio, the eminent ladies' teacher and *bon ton* composer. It was marvellous to hear her taking that C in alt—swooping at it gymnastically, with visible muscular action and swelling of veins. It was whispered mysteriously that it had been manufactured by the ingenious Polonio, he having with infinite pains so worked on the delicate organs in the regions about the thorax as to bring about this remarkable result. It must be admitted, certainly, that the note so eliminated was of thin and wiry texture; perhaps owing to the physical configuration of Miss Bandoline's person, which was of the same character. Still, had not Polonio decreed her organ to have been of the character known as the Veiled Voice, or *Voix Voilée*, as the French have it—which quite explained it? There was Miss Bandoline's sister—contralto—who was held to put in a sweet second in Polonio's own admired duets, dedicated each to a noble pupil of Polonio's in London. There was Belmore Jones's *basso profundo*, which seemed to issue from many miles below the surface of the earth.

It will be seen that the book is written with some spirit, just enough to carry off the farcical nature of the incidents. They all turn upon the wretched Hoblush's persevering fortune-hunting, and no less persistent excavation of pitfalls for his own feet, into which his vanity unerringly conducts him. He enters upon each of his curacies with the set purpose of making his fortune by marriage; and it is seldom that he does not quit it at the top of his speed, pursued by some fair parishioner, or the masculine avenger of her wrongs. In narratives of this description, where the bare exposition of the situation must provoke a smile, a little wit may easily be made to go a great way. The real merit of the book lies in the happy interpenetration of knavery by folly in the character of Hoblush, the consistency with which the conception is worked out, and the fatuous self-complacency of his delineation of himself. "I declare impartially," he observes, for example, with all simplicity of heart, "I would sooner see the services of the church performed decorously in a simple chamber of suitable accommodation, or even in an extensive barn, and have the faithful labourer in the vineyard enjoy suitable and easy emoluments. I looked therefore upon our cathedral with very much the feelings that a disappointed legatee regards the successful heir who has been enriched at his expense." This last sentence is, we are sorry to testify, by no means a solitary instance of the Rev. Mr. Hoblush's disregard for the rules of syntax.

## ETHNOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions of the Ethnological Society. New Series. Vol. II. (Murray.)

WE must congratulate the Ethnological Society upon this last addition to its publications, which, though tardy in its appearing, will be perhaps all the more welcome to those who care to possess in a complete form the various papers, read from time to time, of which abstracts only have appeared in the daily and weekly press. The present volume contains the minutes of, and papers read at, the meetings from November 1861 to July 1862, inclusive—plus a paper by Mr. Tagore, read in June of the present year, and Mr. Crawford's complete memoir on the "Relations of Animals to Civilization," of which instalments have been read from time to time. We need not here insist upon what our scientific literature and our British Association meetings have fully evidenced—we mean, the growing taste for the study of man, whether that study be called Anthropology or Ethnology. Most strange is it that the systematic investigation of the science has been so long neglected; and the growing taste alluded to would be a healthy sign had it not even taken the tangible form



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it has in the shape of a society, formed not to rival in aught but diligence the Ethnological Society, but to supplement its labours and extend its field.

First to be mentioned in the volume before us are the papers, four in number, and second to none in length and value, of the veteran ethnologist, Mr. Crawford. The connexion between Ethnology and Physical Geography, the Numerals as Evidence of the Progress of Civilization, the Commixture of Races, and the Relations of the Domestic Animals to Civilization, are by turns treated of. The last is, perhaps, of greatest interest to the general reader, while the second contains an extraordinary amount of linguistic and other research.

Dr. Hunt's paper on "Ethno-Climatology, or the Acclimatization of Man," is one which will commend itself to all who are interested in the science, and especially those who, with practical eye, look to the application of science to the affairs of life. Here, distinctly foreshadowed, are results pregnant with importance to a colonizing race like our own, and hints of the greatest value to the rulers of an empire on which the sun never sets. For instance; Dr. Hunt utterly discards the notion of acclimatization in India; and his death statistics—too similar, alas! to those contained in the recent blue-book on the subject, with its unmistakable death-plans—abundantly support his assertion, and render too probable the dictum of the late Duke of Wellington—if, indeed, it required proof—that the *third generation* of unmixed Europeans is nowhere to be found in Bengal.

Dr. Hunt remarks that all pure races support the influence of change better than mixed races; and hence the Jews and gypsies are cosmopolites—the Chinese better travellers than other Asiatic races. But what shall we say to the assertion that "We have evidence to show that the climate of Palestine does not suit a Jew," and Dr. Hunt's remark that this affords "a pretty good test that it is not his native land?" Nor has Dr. Hunt omitted to mention the influence of altitude of place on the human frame, or to describe the "Puna sickness." We should be glad to know whether this is dependent in any way on the presence of winds, as noticed by the brothers Schlagintweit on the Himalayas.

The anatomical papers are furnished by Professors Owen and Huxley, Dr. Knox, and Mr. Blake. The first describing the Andaman Islanders; about whose human nature there can be no doubt—although those who object to gorilla ancestry might prefer to call it in question. Professor Huxley gives reasons for assigning the human remains found in the shell-mounds to the Papuan races; while Mr. Blake, besides a note on the stone celts from Chiriquí, discourses learnedly on the cranial characters of the Peruvian races. Among his craniological conclusions, we may mention here that the early nations who flattened their heads were in mental organization equal to the average American population of the present day, and that the skulls of the highest antiquity in Peru indicate a race intellectually superior to the early European skulls of the so-called Stone period.

The wild tribes of Borneo, the tribes of Kurdistan, the wild tribes of the Veddahs of Ceylon, and the inhabitants of Sierra Leone are described—the last in a very full and admirable manner; and we are glad to learn that the original drawings from which the plates that illustrate this paper have been taken will soon be published.

Mr. Bollaert and Mr. Thomas Wright have contributed admirable papers on antiquities; and, besides Mr. Crawford's paper, already noticed, there are others on linguistic ethnology.

Altogether, the extensive bearings of the science could not be better shown than in the volume before us. Before we take leave of it we may, however, notice a matter of detail which other societies would do well to imitate in their publications. The *discussions* are given as well as papers. This practice will com-

mend itself to all who know anything of our scientific meetings, where not unfrequently an unimportant paper gives rise to a discussion of the highest scientific value, and yet the unimportant paper alone is recorded.

## A POEM ON THE ART OF MUSKETRY.

*The Rifle and the Man; or, the Art of Musketry. A Didactic Poem: being the "Theoretical Principles" according to the Regulations; with an Essay on the Progressive History of Firearms.* By Andrew Steinmetz, Esq., First-Class Certificate, School of Musketry, Hythe; Officer-Instructor of Musketry to the Queen's Own Light Infantry; Author of "The Principles of Strategy and Tactics," &c., &c. (Leicester: T. Chapman Browne.)

AN enthusiastic Rifleman has here broken out into prose and poetry at once. The poetry comes first, and is the stranger outcome of the two. About a third of the little volume is occupied with a poem in the heroic couplet giving the theory of the rifle; to this poem there are twenty-eight pages of prose notes, elucidating points in the theory and practice not reducible to rhyme; and the rest of the volume consists of an essay on the history of firearms.

The poem, the title of which is "The Rifle and the Man; or, the Art of Musketry," is dedicated to Lieutenant Arthur Walker, 79th Cameron Highlanders, of the School of Musketry at Fleetwood, who, it seems, had the honour of initiating the author in the practice of rifle-shooting. "I offer it," says Mr. Steinmetz, addressing this gentleman, and speaking of his poem, "as a posy of spring-flowers—grateful violets—or, if you prefer it, a dish of 'the halesome parritch, chief o' Scotia's food.' The labour has, indeed, been delightful—bringing to mind sweetly 'the days of Auld Lang Syne,' when we toiled together in the lecture-room—on that memorable parade with its everlasting 'position drill'—and on the never-to-be-forgotten Hythesing, at target practice or at judging distance." Evidently either Mr. Steinmetz is constitutionally not very tenacious of his metaphors, or he is really in doubt which of the two objects his poem may most resemble—a plate of "parritch," or a posy of spring-violets. We do not know what Mr. Walker may think; but, for our part, we have no hesitation in saying that the resemblance is decidedly greater to the "parritch" than to the violets. But the reader shall judge for himself. First comes a brief "Proem," in which Mr. Steinmetz invokes for his song the aid of the "immortal Robins"—not the defunct auctioneer, as the hasty reader might fancy—but a still more defunct artilleryman, who, about a hundred years ago, wrote a treatise on gunnery, and who, therefore, may be supposed still, as far as his present circumstances will allow, to regard with interest the progress of his favourite art on earth. The soul of Robins, wherever situated, must, Mr. Steinmetz thinks, have noted, as perhaps the most extraordinary recent revolution in the world, the advance made from Brown Bess to the Enfield Rifle. On this idea, at all events, Mr. Steinmetz goes off in the rest of his Proem:—

Time-honoured Bess. Forgive the seeming slight  
If we embrace thy rival in thy sight—  
Nor, vengeful as thy woman's heart may lead,  
Deface her beauty or her steps impede.  
Thou didst thy work right nobly, sturdy lass!  
In charge of cavalry or mountain-pass—  
Or, hugg'd upon the wet and gory field,  
Thy rough and ready charms reveal'd  
A Tartar—when "Up Guards and at 'em!" sped  
Thy murr'rous volley of brain spatt'ring lead.  
As far as eyes can see or thought can reach—  
Or near as muzzle to muzzle in the breach—  
Thy rival boldly claims to make "a plant,"  
And time will prove it if she can or can't.  
Thou wast not *over-nice* nor coy, BROWN BESS!  
Since "any man" thy throbbing heart could press.  
Not so thy rival—coyest of the coy—  
To win her favours needs the *mind's* employ.  
She's fickle, prudish, skittish, nice to hold,  
And only by the skill of art controlled.  
Thus, if we leave thee for this lady fair,  
We've ta'en a life of labour and of care—

The Rifle and her man—a perfect twin,  
Or marriage, which to sever were a sin.  
She'll have us worthy of her favours too—  
And test us rigidly like any Blue.  
She'll have us learn the precepts of her art  
And know the reasons of her every part—  
Like skilful workmen handling well their tools,  
And not like 'prentices or bungling fools.  
Her practice flows from theory correct—  
Experiment by wise experience check'd.  
And thus we strive her theory to scan—  
To justify her ways to every man.

From this sample the reader will see that we were right in saying that Mr. Steinmetz's poem—thought, expression, punctuation and all—has much less of resemblance to the violets than to the "parritch." Nor do we think that, at any point of the poem throughout, will the reader have a sense of the vanishing from before him of the mess of oatmeal, water, and salt, and the sudden presentation to him, instead, of the visionary posy of fragrant flowers. The poem is divided into eight "Lessons," with prose-arguments prefixed, as follows:—

FIRST LESSON.—Construction of the Barrel; Axis of the Piece; Line of Fire; Laws influencing the Course of the Bullet.

SECOND LESSON.—Resistance of the Air; Force of Gravity; the Trajectory.

THIRD LESSON.—Initial direction to be given to a Bullet to cause it to hit a Mark; "Line of Sight" and Arrangement of Sight for 100 yards; Arrangement of Sight for different distances; Pointblank.

FOURTH LESSON.—Relative position of the "Line of Fire" and the "Line of Sight;" Necessity of holding the Sights upright; Error of Direction; Error of Elevation; How the Error of Direction and Elevation, caused by the Inclination of the Back-sight, may be shown.

FIFTH LESSON.—Height of Trajectory at the several Ranges.

SIXTH LESSON.—Wind, Sun, Defect of Sighting; Firing at a Moving Object; Inexact Measurement of Charge; Pouring in the Charge; Lubricating Mixture; Imperfect Bore.

SEVENTH LESSON.—Causes of uncertain Fire in the Smooth-bore Musket; Excess of Windage; Error due to Excess of Windage rectified by the Expanding Ball; Error due to a Defective Figure.

EIGHTH LESSON.—The Rifled Barrel; Error due to Defective Figure rectified by the Rifled Barrel; The motions of a Rifle-bullet through the Air; Imperfection in the Form of Bullet; Necessity of keeping the Rifle and Ammunition in Order; Conclusion.

There is a mess of "parritch" for you in eight instalments, each thicker than the preceding. Perhaps you would like to taste a spoonful or two before undertaking the whole. Well, here is rather a good spoonful from the Second Lesson, illustrating the resistance of the air as acting on the bullet:—

To battle with a shadow or a ghost  
Is not like bumping 'gainst a standing post.  
And yet the bullet finds a stalwart foe  
E'en in the air, that gives it blow for blow.  
'Tis hard of faith! And yet the raging main  
Is lashed to fury by the hurricane—  
Itself but air impell'd by causes fix'd  
Till cold with hot and hot with cold is mix'd.  
How oft in sultry summer-days we cry—  
"There's not a breath of air beneath the sky!"  
Not e'en the gentlest zephyr waves the reed,  
Nor rocks the flowers dozing in the mead;  
When wearily we trudge the road and reach  
The locomotive just about to screech—  
And, "just in time," off starts the fiery train—  
Hissing and grunting thro' its iron lane.  
"Oh, what a wind!" unconsciously we say—  
Yet wind there's none to meet us on the way;  
'Tis but the *air*, whose wall the cars divide,  
Lapping its fragments round on every side!

Here is another little taste, with an undissolved particle of salt in it, from the Fourth Lesson. Mr. Steinmetz has been insisting on the necessity of keeping the back-sight upright in firing, and showing how, if you don't, you shorten the range of the bullet, and send it right or left. He winds up thus:—

'Tis inattention to this simple cause  
Brings failure 'stead of scoring and applause.  
In all things else all-perfect tho' you be,  
But fail in this—in vain your musketry!  
In vain your toil—the laughing air you'll strow  
With bullets wondering where the deuce to go!



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In the Sixth Lesson there is this excellent bit on the effects of wind on the aim. It may not be poetry; but the rifleman should get it by heart. It will serve his purpose better than fifty pieces like "My name is Norval":—

Wind turns the muzzle aside, and shakes the piece—  
Alcides self might wish the plague would cease!  
Wind from the front will check the bullet's flight,  
And needs more elevation—fuller sight.  
Wind from the rear needs just the opposite—  
Depress the Elevating Sight a bit.  
If from the right and front—aim to the right  
And give more Elevation to the Sight.  
If from the right and rear the teaser blow—  
Aim to the right and let your aim be low.

And here, in conclusion, is a hit at fair-weather shots:—

The pilots have their compass, and can take  
Their soundings in the river, sea, or lake—  
The shooter but a guess, at most, can make.  
E'en he to whom bull's-eyes are daily toys,  
When "all's serene" around, nor gust annoys,  
Is often baffled on a windy day—  
Crest-fallen, grieved, "shut up" he slinks away,  
"Thrown to the winds" in truth his bullets are  
And from the big white target very far.  
Not one good shot his failures will redeem—  
Alas! it takes the "shoot" clean out of him!

The Sixth Lesson seems rather rich in sapid bits; for, besides the two last, we have noted this on the Lubricating Grease of the Bullets:—

Grease keeps the fouling in the barrel thin,  
Ensures quick loading, aids the bolt to spin  
Sweetly and glibly round the grooves within.  
Its function thus is vital: yet 'tis hard  
To make a never-failing, universal lard!  
From East to West, from Pole to Pole, there's not  
A spot where England may not fire a shot.  
Need, then, there is, to find for climates all  
This active Lubricator-General.  
Grease that in Canada would still be grease,  
Takes wings in India at the shortest lease.  
Grease that in torrid India would be fit,  
In frozen Canada becomes hard grit!  
Such is the "rub," to find th' Elixir true,  
To constitute this "wanted" *juste milieu*!  
Meanwhile, when'er you find your grease has  
flown,  
Rotate the bullet in your mouth,—saliva's  
known  
To do as well as aught the porkers own.  
And if, 'spite of saliva and of lard,  
You find your bullet always rams down hard—  
Or, should it drop—as money in the till—  
Loose in the barrel, which it cannot fill—  
Forthwith REPORT th' unconscionable bore,  
And get a slimmer creature from the Store.

The following description from the last Lesson of all will bring tears of poignant recollection to many a rifleman's eyes who has stopped in the first class, and lost his marksmanship by one point:—

Forth to the Ground the promised Marksman  
goes,  
All radiant with hope, his skill he knows.  
Down on the knee he sinks—a model man—  
(Position-drill has made him all it can)  
Adjusts his Sight with care, right accurate,  
Comes to "Present" as rock or "firm as fate."  
Upright he holds the Sights and duly makes  
Allowance for the teasing wind that shakes—  
Gently the trigger squeezes—Ping! a hit!  
Oh yes—but see the cloudy dust of it!  
Some thirty yards this side the target fell  
The flagging bullet—but rebounding well—  
It made a hit—the red flag waves away—  
Alas! it is a foul, disgusting *Ricochet*!  
'Twas not "bad shooting"—but sheer ignorance  
And carelessness that spoil'd the firer's chance.  
He ramm'd down hard, and hurt his bullet's tip,  
Which, at "long range" will always make it dip  
And prove "there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip."

And the whole poem concludes with this emphatic couplet:—

The theme must end just as the Muse began—  
THE PERFECT RIFLE NEEDS A PERFECT MAN.

This is a noble couplet, the sentiment of which has our full assent. The perfect rifleman is the man filled by nature to excel in all things—to conduct successfully the most intricate business, to philosophize justly and deeply about human life and the world's history, to write a great poem. There is not a

doubt of it. People may object that some men are short-sighted; but that does not touch the principle, for may not spectacles be worn? Now we do not know what may be Mr. Steinmetz's powers as a rifleman, save that, as he tells us himself on his title-page, he has a first-class Hythe certificate—a possession which we envy him. But, on the principle that the degree and exquisiteness of a rifleman's riflemanship are shown in everything that he does, we should judge from Mr. Steinmetz's verse that he is occasionally more enthusiastic at the butts than careful and successful. For example, here is a decided *ricochet*, half-a-foot short of the target:—

Thus in the field, prelusive drops define  
The elevation of the fire-line.

And here (we have already quoted it) is another, a whole foot short:—

Thy rough and ready charms reveal'd.  
And here is an overshot, a whole foot above the metal:—

As many a hero in this nether world—  
Or Satan in the other—rebel-flag unfurled—

And here is another of the same:—

In vain a "tight-fit," oblong bullet, all—  
Without rotation on its axis, in the ball.

On the whole, though we take Mr. Steinmetz to our heart as a brother-rifleman, and might find a good deal to say in favour of his prose-appearances in this volume on behalf of his favourite art, we cannot hail him as the Poet-Laureate of musketry. That consummate being has yet to come; and, until he does come, we must fall back on old Horace as, unwittingly and out of due time, the poet who has most nobly celebrated the identity of superb marksmanship with supreme morality, and the *ne plus ultra* of human perfection. Who does not know these lines of Horace?

Justum et tenacem propositi virum  
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,  
Non vultus instantis tyranni,  
Mente quatit solidâ, neque Auster,  
Dux inquieti turbidus Hadria,  
Nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis;  
Si fractus illabatur orbis,  
Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

And how should they translate these lines at Hythe? How but as follows?—"Justum et tenacem propositi virum, The man who aims accurately, and is steady to his aim; Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Not the impudence of the city-boys crying 'Who shot the dog?' Non vultus instantis tyranni, Not the countenance of the musketry-instructor grimly looking on; Mente quatit solidâ, Shakes from his resolute purpose; Neque Auster, dux inquieti turbidus Hadria, No, nor a deuce of a wind blowing right across the range; Nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Nor Jove's great hand itself thundering and throwing lightnings; Si fractus illabatur orbis, If his very rifle-barrel should burst; Impavidum ferient ruinæ, The splinters would strike him still unmoved at the 'Present.'"—There is the true poetry, and morality too, of the Art of the Rifleman.

## WATERING-PLACES—SOUTHAMPTON AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

A Guide to all the Watering and Sea-Bathing Places. (Longman & Co.)

Knight's Tourist's Companion. (Nattali and Bond.)

Venables's History of the Isle of Wight.

WHAT a change middle-aged men must see in all our watering-places, and the company who frequent them!

Thirty years ago, or less, Southampton, even with the splendid coaches and horses of by-gone days, was a ten or eleven hours' journey from London, and the Isle of Wight was fully a twelve hours' journey, whereas now Southampton can be reached from town in a couple of hours, and the Isle of Wight in little more than two hours and a half. I remember, in this instant month of October,

1833, starting from Hatchett's Hotel, or the Gloster Coffee-house, at the corner of Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, at seven o'clock in the morning for the Isle of Wight; and, though we went in spanking style all the way, it was a quarter to six o'clock, and nearly dusk of a fine autumn evening, before we reached the Old George Inn, above Bar at Southampton. After discharging our human freight there, with bag, baggage, and bandboxes (for there were ladies in the case), it was six o'clock when we reached the Dolphin Inn, with its quaint old windows and tawny port-coloured brick walls, below Bar. Yet we lost not a minute by the way, and went over the beautiful roads at a really splendid pace. But then, at every considerable town in those days, we took up or laid down passengers; we changed horses six times at least; and we dined—and dined well too—at Basingstoke, at an inn kept by an old cook of the poor Duke of Wellington, taking full an hour to our feed. I remember, as though it were yesterday, we had fried slices of cod-fish, with a haunch of roast mutton, for dinner, and afterwards a brace of pheasants, which, doubtless, came from the preserves at Strathfieldsay. Although I had in many lands eaten cod-fish dressed in various fashions, I never till that day ate it broiled; and, finding it exceedingly toothsome, asked mine host for the receipt. He gave it to me at once without reserve; and often since have I astonished men uncommonly fond of crimped cod by producing it in this fashion, *à la Wellington*. Emboldened by my success in obtaining the receipt for this *plat*, I praised the salad which was handed round with the roast mutton, when the worthy inkeeper said—"I learned how to do that from Wylie, who was an under-cook to his Grace in his youth; and he got the receipt from old Lady Mornington, his grandmother." The especial characteristic of this salad was its sauviness; and this soul of mellow sweetness was produced, not by Lucca oil, but by the richest clotted cream from Somerset or Devon, or mayhap from Ireland, where the practice of using cream instead of oil in a humid country was well known in the days of Chesterfield and Swift. La Chapelle, the great Lord Chesterfield's cook, speaks of it in his great work in three volumes, "De Re Culinaria;" and Swift also tells us he loved a lettuce *apprêtée d'une façon pareille*. The coach which in those days whisked one the better part of the way to the Isle of Wight was drawn by four splendid dark bays, and driven by a man named Glover, who kept a roadside inn not far from Winchester. Glover was said to net £700 a year by his tips and perquisites; and this it was that induced such men as Thynne, Sir Vincent Cotton, Chetwynd, and Stevenson to take to the ribbons and the road.

O Gemini! how the four bays foamed as they dashed into Farnham; how they sweated as they were pulled up at Basingstoke; how they snorted as they were cast on their haunches just before they stood stock-still at Winchester! These times are "gone for ever, my Ianthe."

'Tis but in vain  
For soldiers to complain,

as the old song says. So let us with the "Bourgeois Gentleman" make the best of things as they are—

Profitons de la vie,  
Autant que nous pouvons.

True, such fine company does not go to Southampton now as thirty years ago; but fifty per cent. more of her Majesty's lieges—high class, low class, and middle class—go there, and have the benefits of locomotion and living *à gogo*, which is a great benefit.

Southampton in the olden time was a fine and fashionable place—a kind of wicket or portal to the aristocratic Isle of Wight. It is in one sense so still; but it is now also a great trading town as well as a fashionable watering-place, and is the *entrepôt* for the productions of India, Egypt, Spain, Portugal, the Channel Islands, and the Mediterranean. In getting, however, so quickly by rail you lose much of the splendid scenery. Your



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eye can scarcely do more than fix itself on that picturesque country called the Hog's Back, on the rich hop grounds of Farnham, or on the wood and water of the Isle of Wight and the New Forest. These beauties, like the poet's snowball, instantly vanish—

A moment white, then gone for ever.

But, once arrived at the terminus, you see above Bar Street a life, an animation, a bustle, and real business that did not exist twenty years ago. There are now, as there were in 1833—as there must ever be in the Southampton Water—innumerable yachts and all kinds of beautiful craft; but there are also a good many commercial, Peninsular, and Indian steamers, and a vast number of trading-ships. The Southampton Docks are quite a new creation, the first of them, the tidal dock, having been opened in 1842. This is undoubtedly a fine work: for the area of the basin is sixteen acres, the entrance is 150 feet wide, and steamers of 2000 tons burden can enter it at low water. There are also two graving docks; but these gigantic works of material progress, with the warehouses behind them, do not debar the fashionables above Bar from entering on those pleasures which gave such zest to Southampton in the olden time. There is the club, there are chess-parties, there are card-parties, there are dinners, balls, and pic-nics, with which commercial life has nothing whatever to do. In fact, there are three or four distinct societies in the town, and each has its own peculiar charm to those who enjoy the particular sodality. But the tip-top society, the society of the yachters—composed of peers, commoners, and men of large fortune, and retired generals and admirals—is a very pleasant and thoroughly gentlemanly society indeed.

The High Street of Southampton is one of the best in England, and it is distinguished by excellent shops. There is no town in our island, I dare affirm, in which better fruit is to be found; and the pastry-cooks and hotels are famous for their winter English soups—ox-tail, mock-turtle, giblet, and hare. Much of the fine fruit, more especially the Charente and Marie Louise pears, come from Jersey and Guernsey; and a great deal of the *primeurs*, in the way of melons, grapes, green peas, pimentos, &c., &c., come from Spain and Portugal. There is also a daily communication with Havre, so that melons and greengages arrive in vast quantities from Normandy, as well as the famous *gelée de pommes*.

The soil of Southampton is of a hard gravel; and, as the town is sheltered from the violent winds by the New Forest and the thickly-wooded demesnes of the gentry, the place is peculiarly suited to an invalid. In every part of Southampton lodgings are to be let; and, with the Hampshire and Wiltshire bacon and the salmon of the Southampton water, which fetches a higher price than any in the London market, a capital breakfast may be made. Great quantities of honey and of eggs are imported from the Channel Islands, and these are not bad supplements at the breakfast-table.

At seven miles' distance from Southampton is Rumsey, and half-a-mile from that town is Broadlands, the seat of Lord Palmerston. The gardens are tastefully laid out, and the park, through which the Test flows, is well wooded. In the library you may see odd Spanish and Italian books, dog-eared and doubled down, with the autograph Palmerston on the cover. There are picturesque and beautiful things to see in the neighbourhood of Southampton; but perhaps the most picturesque is Netley Abbey. It is six miles from the town by land, and four by water.

Southampton is in itself a *distingué* watering-place; but it is chiefly as the gate to Cowes, Yarmouth, Ryde, and the Isle of Wight that it must be regarded. The usual and most eligible passage to Cowes is from Southampton. The distance is about fifteen miles, and it is generally performed in less than an hour and a half. Nothing can be more delightful than this trip in fine weather and with favouring breezes. The Southampton Water,

the estuary of the Test, and the Itchin, are charmingly diversified, and there are abundance of seats with umbrageous plantations, the grounds of which are tastefully, because naturally, laid out. Here are not rim *allées* after the fashion of Le Nôtre, no curiously-cut yew-trees after the Dutch model. All is free, easy, natural, thoroughly simple, and English, like the owners.

The sailing down this channel in yacht or steamer on a fine day is one of the most delightful things in nature. You enjoy a new existence as you gaze on the diversified scenes of wood and water stretching to Milbrook and Eling on the one side, and on the other to Hythe, Cadlands, Fawley, and Calshot Castle. Nor is the eastern side less attractive. There you see Woolstone House, Netley Forest, the ruins of the abbey, Hamble Church, Hook House, and various other charming spots.

West Cowes, the landing-place from Southampton, and the principal port of the island, stands on the declivity of a hill at the mouth of the Medina, and is a most attractive place. On first landing, the impression is not so favourable as it becomes subsequently, for the streets by which you enter are narrow; but turn to the beach towards the westward, and you will perceive villas *à fleur d'eau*, and progressively rising up to the very top of the acclivity, and affording the most delightful views. Villas have been continually rising in this quarter for half-a-century; and no wonder, for the air is pure and serene, the locality is sheltered, and there is a moving scene of punts and pleasure-boats, with latteen and shoulder-of-mutton sails, of yachts and steamers, while the beach is crowded with elegantly-dressed women and gentlemanly men. While at most other watering-places you see all colours mixed, and the most incongruous habiliments, at Cowes and Ryde, on the other hand, there is the most perfect harmony of colours, and the quietest possible style of dressing. There is nothing "loud" in the attire of the male or female visitors, to use one of the fast words of the day, and nothing showy or over-demonstrative. The quietest colours—black, blue, or invisible green—*couleur de la feuille morte*, or *couleur de la boue de Paris*. Few and far between are the pork-pie hats; and, if there be yachting-jackets, as there are in numbers, see in what perfect taste they are—nothing gay or gaudy, nothing beyond the simplicity of good taste. Look at that Israelite sprawling at full length on the seat on the West Cliff before the Bedford Hotel at Brighton—see how much jewellery the fellow has on his fingers and about his neck and cravat. The latter is fastened with a ring that would moor a 74-gun ship, and on each finger there are no end of turquoises, emeralds, carbuncles, and topazes; while his fat wife and sister-in-law by his side, daughters of a dealer in *bric-à-brac*, have *necessaires*, girdles, and stomachers all studded over with precious stones, and some paste diamonds. Look again at that hairdresser on the jetty at Margate who comes from St. Mary Axe. He has a carbuncle pin in his Pompadour neck-tie, three rings on each little finger, and an alliance on his middle finger, composed of two parts, with the motto—"Unis quoique séparés," which the humbug cannot pronounce or translate. Contrast these jewels and adornments with the simple, solid, gold signet-rings of the owner of the *Pearl* or that sweet young creature in the invisible green riding-habit braided with black fringe, *et, grand Dieu, quelle différence!* Affected simplicity, as Rochefoucault says, is a delicate imposture—"La simplicité affectée est une imposture délicate;" but this is not an affected, but a real simplicity. Observe also, I pray you, the bow and address of a yachter at Cowes; observe the deferential manner in which he speaks to a lady; and compare bow and manner with the demeanour of that worthy dry-salter from Laurence Pountney Lane, who has his yacht too, and who, though a *bon enfant*, is an Ostrogoth, a clownish, yet good-natured fellow.

On the diversion of yachting I must say a word or two. It lies at the root of all the things of which we may well be proud—our triumphant successes in discovery, navigation, and commerce; it lies at the root, too, of that naval predominance which is necessary to our very existence as an insular people. Long, then, may yachting continue and flourish, and long may it produce that gentle, brave, and exquisite race of men and women, the very porcelain of earthly clay, whom one encounters at Cowes and Ryde. The beauty of the fairer sex in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is the theme of wonder and admiration to men, and of envy to foreign fair ones. Here at every turn we meet—

The form

Shaped by the hand of harmony; the cheek  
Where the live crimson thro' the native white,  
Soft shooting o'er the face, diffuses bloom  
And every nameless grace.

To conclude: The face of the island presents every ingredient of picturesque scenery—woods, rocks, hills, rivers, and vales. The climate is peculiarly favourable to vegetation, and propitious to health. Such is the exquisite and genial mildness of the air, that myrtles, as at Torquay, flourish, uninjured by the winter.

V. K.

## "THE ROSICRUCIAN."

*The Rosicrucian; or, Curious Things of the Outside World.* By Hargrave Jennings. With Contributions by Two other Writers. Two Vols. Second Edition. (Newby.)

OUR book is one professedly to transcend out of the real into the ideal. The task which we have set ourselves is to make it impossible for men to contradict miracle." Such is the small task that three people—unless the three are one, a trinity of silliness in a unity of bad grammar—have undertaken for the benefit of this miserable, unbelieving, and yet superstitious age. "Magic," they say, "is a great, secret, sudden, and disbelieved-in wisdom (out of this world, and its opposite). Reason is a great, public, relied-on mistake (in this world, and the same with it, in its, by-man, accepted operations)." This cheering premiss being laid down and taken as true, anything will, of course, do for evidence, and anything, also, for conclusions. Logic is a delusion, and proof an ignoramus's requirement. Why should anything be proved; and, if it should, why shouldn't the following fifth grand conclusion be considered as proved?—

5. That a spiritual communion exists between man and man, and therefore also between man and superior beings, is not to be denied. For, in all history, such a communion is not only suspected, but dimly felt, and even spoken of in subjective assertion.

Surely the writers, being in communication with the spiritual world, must have been inspired to pen this sentence for the torment of the soul of the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis. Just fancy the contortions of his spirit at each repetition of these words of wisdom. But, as this nineteenth century is scientific, and desires facts—*magice*, fancies—it's of no consequence which, as both are the same, and both nothing—we are treated to a series of narrations of spiritual apparitions, all, of course, real.

Now, all our narrations are fortified with abundant proof. We debated with ourselves whether we should, in our confirmation, cite and append the multitudinous authorities wherein lie the support of all our statements, and which constitute the framework of our philosophy. A striking catalogue of works new and old, in languages dead and living, and referring, almost, to all conceivable topics—history, natural philosophy, religion, art, science, legends, mystic subjects—could have been prefixed to this book as, in one way or other, contributing to the strange things treated of in it. Patient *inquest*, careful selection, and deep-thinking have made it that which it is. But we refrain from prefacing with a list of books, because, in our view, though the look might have been impressive, a reader has nothing to do with the tools, but all with the work. And also because we wished to give results apart from the parade of learning.



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After such an exordium, one naturally expects some disclosures of startling import; but then nature and magic are different things; and if, among our readers, there is any one who holds it possible to contradict miracle, but desires to be converted, and to convert all unbelievers, let him read the following three narrations, and henceforth feel that it is impossible to deny the existence of the supernatural:—

(1.) In a western town in Ireland, a lady was ill, and her husband and daughter, leaving her one day on the sofa, went out to walk. They had not proceeded far, when they both saw her, in her riding-habit, on her horse, at the opposite side of the street, as was her custom when she was well: they immediately returned home, BUT FOUND THE INVALID EXACTLY AS THEY LEFT HER. She did not linger long after. *This fact is authenticated by living testimony.* (2.) A day or two before the death of Athenian Stuart, his servant, being engaged cleaning the stairs, thought she saw her master come out of his bedroom, in his nightcap, go into his study, and then run down stairs, past her, with extraordinary haste. As she had left him with Mrs. Stuart at dinner, she was so surprised, that she immediately went into the parlour, and told them what she had seen. Mrs. Stuart reproved her, and turned her out of the room. He died soon after. (3.) A similar thing happened to Stuart himself. His son, six or seven years old, was ill in bed; and Mr. Stuart, while he was one day sitting in his study, which was an upstairs room, saw the sick child come to the table with a pencil in his hand, as he had been accustomed to do, and draw something on it. The child died; and Mr. Stuart would NEVER sit in that room again, but brought down all his books and papers to the PARLOUR.

These will probably be enough for the reader; but, if he wants something "more to our present purpose"—seemingly, the proof of the magical relationship between nature and the things of the heavenly world (vol. i. 266)—he will find it in an extract which Mr. Hargrave Jennings and his co-authors give from Millingen on the Passions, a part of which is—

A woman, at Andernach on the Rhine, is said to have longed for her husband, and to have murdered and ate him. If these strange demonstrations are thought remarkable in reasonable beings, what shall we say of Van Helmont's asseveration, that beer ferments when the hops and barley are in bloom, and that wine is agitated, in the spring, when the vine begins to blossom?

Would "All bosh!" be considered a disrespectful answer, except so far as the fact of beer turning sour in hot weather is concerned. And, if any one should think that those two monosyllables express the character and value of the first volume, we should only desire to add that the bosh is put forward with a pomp and affectation of wisdom that would be ludicrous if it were not so silly and tiring.

The purpose of the second volume had better be stated in the writers' or writer's own words:—

The second volume of "Curious Things," in which will be found some very original and interesting speculation, points as its key-note, as it were, to the following well-supported though surprising assertion:—"That extraordinary race, the Buddhists of Upper India (of whom the Phœnician Canaanite, Melchizedek, was a priest), who built the Pyramids, STONEHENGE, Carnac, &c., can be shown to have founded all the ancient mythologies of the world, which, however varied and corrupted in recent times, were originally ONE, and that ONE founded on principles sublime, beautiful, and true!"

One more passage about the Druids—poor people! why must such an infinity of nonsense be heaped on their memories?—and we have done:—

Whence and when the British Druids transplanted themselves to this lone world amid the ocean, no historian can write. We can judge of the Druids simply by the sublime monuments which are left of them, surviving, in their majestic loneliness, through the ages of civilization. . . . Among the most remarkable ancient remains in Wales (both North and South), are the Druidical stones. Poised in the most extraordinary manner—a real engineering problem—the slightest touch will sometimes suffice to set the Logan, or

rocking, stones, whether these balanced masses are found in Wales or elsewhere, in motion. We think that there is very considerable ground for concluding that all these mounted stones were oracular, or—so to express it—speaking. And that, when sought for divine responses, they were caused, first to tremble, then to heave, and finally, like the tables of the modern, so called, spiritualists, to tip intelligibly. To no other reason than this could we satisfactorily refer the name under which they are known in Wales—namely, "bowing stones." For the idea that they were denominated "bowing stones," because, to the people, they formed objects of adoration, is a supposition infinitely less tenable.

And this is, or professes to be, the second edition of this book, issued in about three months after the first! Are there fools enough among the reading public to buy an edition of such trash as this, or how are we to explain the appearance of a second edition? But, even while reviewing such trash, we must once more remonstrate with the printer's part of the work. We must once more beg for the employment of a "reader" who knows how to spell, or will, at least, look out his long words in a dictionary. "Indefensible," "cunieforn," "epilectic," are not the forms in which the words—these collections of letters stand for should appear; and even magical and reason-discarding writers should be corrected when they assure you that "the object of the . . . book are" so and so. The use of "inquest" for enquiry, "possible" for capable, "as equally as" for equally with, &c., &c., we charitably set down to the authors, and not to the printer; while to magic alone we must assign the construction of such a sentence as the following:—

The absorbed (however materially) Londoner hurries by in as equal unconsciousness as, perhaps, the very imitative Belzoni complacently fixed it, who sculptured deep, as his "forehead-mark," because he found it dominant (although in secret) upon the freizes of Egypt, upon his Piccadilly "Egyptian" Hall, a "symbol" which the quicker-eyed and thoughtful adept, taught in his great experience, passes not—in its unutterable mystery as a possibility—without a shudder!

## LOCAL NOMENCLATURE.

*Local Etymology.* By Richard Stephen Charnock, F.S.A. (Houlston and Wright.)

*The River Names of Europe.* By Robert Ferguson. (Williams and Norgate.)

*Die Deutschen Ortsnamen.* Von Ernst Förstemann. (Nordhausen: Ferd. Förstemann's Verlag.)

NAMES and name-givers are, of course, intimately connected; but, while the former still exist, the latter have long since disappeared. The names of the physical features of a country are almost as enduring as the objects they call to mind. If the hills are everlasting, their names are scarcely less so. The Celts are no longer the masters of this island; yet the names of the principal mountain ranges, and of the rivers taking their rise in them, bear witness to the fact of the previous occupation of the country by Celtic tribes. Thus the names of places are historically valuable; and they relate their own story, telling it faithfully and truly, even after the lapse of a thousand years. By means of them we may successfully trace the wanderings and migrations of nations that have once held a prominent place in the world's history. Local names are often valuable, as furnishing us with the older forms of a language; words that have dropped out of use, and are no longer a part of a nation's vocabulary, are still faithfully preserved in the names of places.

Interested as most persons are in investigating the why and the wherefore of things that are worth knowing, we are not surprised to find that the subject of Local Nomenclature has received no small amount of attention. The local historian is always anxious to furnish a good etymology for the places familiar to himself and his readers; and writers on geography exhibit nearly as much anxiety to connect geography with etymology. Their endeavours, if not wholly satis-

factory, are certainly praiseworthy. English works on this branch of philology are not very abundant; for labour, learning, and zeal are all required for the production of a good and useful book on the subject: and these are qualities not possessed by every writer and compiler desirous of adding to our intellectual wealth. Mr. Charnock's work is intended to be a "derivative dictionary of geographical names," and contains about three thousand names, being, in the words of the author, "those of most interest to the general reader." We are quite willing to give the writer every praise for the immense labour bestowed upon his book, the compilation of which could not have been accomplished without extensive research. But, at the same time, without denying the value of the work as a book of reference to those who aspire to be something more than "general readers," we cannot help finding fault with Mr. Charnock for his want of self-confidence, which often leads us to suppose that he is wanting in critical judgment. Instead of giving us that etymology and explanation of a geographical term which he deems to be most satisfactory, he furnishes us with the ingenious, but far from correct, derivations of Bailey, Baxter, Cowel, and others. Thus, under the word *Frith*, we find the following remarks:—

*Frith*, sometimes found in local names in England, means a forest, a woody place, said to be from Anglo-Saxon *frith*, peace. *Frith*, a wood, from the Saxon *frith*, pax (peace); for the English Saxons held several woods to be sacred, and made them sanctuaries."—(Cowel.) The Gaelic has *frith*, *frithe*, forest, heath, moor, deer park; Welsh, *frith*, *friq*, forest; French, *friche*, uncultivated land. The Anglo-Saxon has also *frith*-geard, an asylum (Gothic, *frid-giard*, an enclosure). Jamieson writes *frith*, *fyrth*, and thinks it may come from Anglo-Saxon *frithian*, to protect, and not from *frith*, peace.

After reading this the general reader must have been more perplexed than edified. Throughout the work we find *cognition* confounded with derivation; thus, we are gravely informed that the "Gothic *Stads* is a contraction of the Latin *Status*." Again, under the word *stang* we are told that it means a pond or pool, from the Latin *stagnum*. The fact of this term forming the termination of local names in the north of England should have suggested a word of Norse origin as the most probable root. It may not be out of place to mention that *stank* (or *stang*) occurs frequently in our northern manuscripts of the fourteenth century.

We cannot say that our author is very successful in dealing with those geographical names which are without doubt of Celtic origin. On turning to the word *York*, we find no less than eight derivations proposed, and eventually we are left in the dark as to the right one. Without wasting time upon such trifling etymologies as are supplied by the Greek *καρπος*, and the Anglo-Saxon, *ever*, *eber*, a wild boar (which Mr. Charnock asserts is from the Latin *aper*!), it might easily have been shown from the old form of the name, *Eboracum* (or *Eburacum*), that the Irish word *eburach*, lutosus, coenus, furnishes us with a very probable etymology. We have the sameroot in *Ebrodunum*, the modern Yverdun, which we are told is derived from the Celtic *y-ber-dun*, "a town near the water!"

Mr. Charnock is, of course, well acquainted with that group of languages sometimes, but not very correctly, designated Indo-European. He turns this knowledge to account in his discussion upon the name OUDE.

Oude, more correctly *Ayodh*, from Sansc. a-yodhyá, not to be warred against, a not, *gudh* fight. That the Goths, Gotas, Gothi, Getas, Jutes, Iotas, Iutas, Gytas, Geatas, Ytas, Wights, Wihts, Wyts, Guuhts, were the same people, seems probable. Dr. Bosworth says the name of the Goths implies "brave warriors;" and *Ytas*, *Gytas*, "ravenous warriors"—the Jutes. All these words may come from Sax. *guth*, war, battle, fight—from Sans. *gudh*, *yodh*. From the same root we may have Goth-land, Goth-borg, Jut-land, and Wight (Isle of). *Goth-land* is the name of the island and of that part of Sweden which the Goths took possession of. The northern Germans pronounce



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*g* as *y*; thus, they call Goth-land, *gotland*. The Goths, Ytas, or Jutes, landed in Jutland, which was first called Ytaland or Gytaland, since contracted by the Danes into Jylland or Gylland, pronounced *yulland*. The Jutes, Ytas, or Wights, landed in the Isle of Wight, whence that island was first called Ytaland and Gytaland; in *L. Vecta* and *Vectis*; Anc. Brit. *Gwith*; A.S., *West*, also *Wiht*, *Wihl-land*, *Wihtea*—i.e., the land or island of the Wyts, Ytas, Gytas, or Jutes. Conf. Persian *khodâ*, God, lord, commander; *joud* in Joudpore; *cad* in Cad-wallader; Gael. *cath*, battle, Corn; *cad*, Irish *cath*; Ger. *cat*; Basq. *cuda*, id.; Heb. *gadh*, a troop; Gr. *a-yath-os*, brave, good; M. Goth. *Guth*, *Goth*, God; A.S. *God*, God, good; Icel. *Gud*, God; *gudur*, battle, good; Eng. God and good. It is not impossible that the primitive idea of God among the Goths was that of a warrior; if so, good comes from God.

Without denying that the Goths and Jutes, as well as their well-known relations the Anglo-Saxons, were nations "not to be warred against" with impunity, we are, nevertheless, unable to connect the Jutes with the Isle of Wight, which undoubtedly had its name long before the Jutes honoured this country with their visits. The Ancient British name *gwith* is far more valuable than any of the forms which Mr. Charnock has produced; and we think that it has been satisfactorily shown that *gwith* is the Celtic *gwyth*, *gwyath*, a canal, channel, and is, of course, connected with *gwy*, a river. The channel between the Isle of Wight and mainland was called Yr-wyth, and the island *Ynys yr wyth*, and, for shortness' sake, *Wyth* or Wight. We also meet with the compounds *Am-wyth* and *Pen-wyth*. Mere similarity of form is worthless. Jute bears some resemblance to Goths and Wight, but not quite so much as Jerichow on the Elbe does to Jericho in the land of Canaan. This reminds us that a learned professor of the University of Leipzig has really connected them. After this we are not surprised at his telling us that *Jerusalem* is *Jaroslav*; and *Jebus* is *Trzebobus* = *Czebus* and *Zebus*—that is, hill-city; for, in the Slavonic dialects, *hrb* = *chr* = *cheb* = *che* = *ze*; and *-bus* = city!!

Mr. Ferguson is already favourably known to us through a valuable and useful contribution to Local Nomenclature entitled "The Northmen in Cumberland and Westmoreland," published some six or seven years ago, and we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the present results of his investigations. He very properly remarks:—

There is no branch of philological enquiry which demands a wider range than that of the origin of the names of rivers. All trace of a name may be lost in the language in which it was given—we may have to seek for its likeness through the whole Indo-European family—and perhaps not find it till we come at last to the parent Sanscrit. Thus the name of the Humber is probably of Celtic origin; but the only cognate words that we find are the Lat. *imber* and the Gr. *ὕμπος*, till we come to the Sansc. *ambu*, water. Celtic also probably are the names of the Hodder and the Otter; but the words most nearly cognate are the Greek *ὕδωρ* and the Lith. *audra* (fluctus), till we come to the Sansc. *ud*, water. Again, there are others on which we can find nothing whatever to throw light till we come to the Sanscrit. Such are the Drave and the Trave, for which Bopp proposes Sanscrit *dravas*, flowing. And the Arve in Savoy, which I cannot explain till I come to the Sansc. *arb* or *arv*, to ravage or destroy. Cognate with Lat. *orbo*, Eng. *orphan*, &c. And, far as we have to seek for it, how true the word is when found to the character of that devastating stream; and how will it come home to the frequenters of the vale of Chamouni, who well remember how, within the last few years, its pretty homesteads were rendered desolate, and their ruined tenants driven out like "orphans" into the world! . . . The first step in the investigation is, of course, to ascertain, whenever it is possible, the most ancient forms in which these names are found. We should scarcely suspect a relationship between our Itchin and the French Ionne if we did not know that the ancient name of the one was *Icene*, and of the other *Icauna*. Nor would we suppose that the Rodden of Shropshire was identical with the French Rhône, did we not know that the original name of the latter was the *Rhodanus*.

This is a principle that ought always to be kept in view; and it is not often that we find Mr. Ferguson forgetting his own rule. We do not quite agree with him, however, in connecting the Irish Nore (which joins the Shannon) with Nore (a part of the estuary of the Thames) and the Nar in Italy, all of which he refers to the Old Gaelic *near*, water. The old form of the Irish Nore was *Eoir*, the *n* being no part of the original name. Neither are we quite satisfied that he is right in connecting the Lippe (Luppia) with the Liffey (from Welsh *llifo*, to flow). The Slavonic form of the Elb (Danish *elb*, Swedish *elf*, a river) was *lab*, from which we easily get Luppia and Lippe. It would, therefore, have to be classed along with the Wölpe (or Alapa), Elaver, &c. Many of the rivers in Prussia, Bohemia, and Russia deserve to be reconsidered. Thus, we find Grabow (derived from some root cognate with the Welsh *garw*, violent) in the same list with Garf (Scotland), Carpino (Italy). The termination *ow* is the Slavonic form of *au* (Old High German, *Awa*, a river); while the root *grab*, which occurs in Grabkow, Grabitz, Groba, Grobken, &c., is the Wendish word for the red beech.

The author of "Die Deutschen Ortsnamen" has produced a most valuable book of reference, not only available for the explanation of German local names, but also a good guide to English names of Teutonic origin. We can point to no English work that treats of our Local Nomenclature in the same critical and methodical manner.

Almost all names of places of German and of Anglo-Saxon origin consist of two parts, equivalent to a noun and an adjective. Thus, the German Neustadt and English Newton contain the two elements: (1) the substantives *stadt* and *ton*, and (2), the adjective *new*. The first element Förstemann calls the *Grundwort*, while he employs the term *Bestimmungswort* to denote the second element. The first element (or groundword), which is always a substantive, marks some natural features—as river, lake, well, hill, &c.; or else some marks of human civilization—as home (ham), town (ton), hall, &c. The adjectival element expresses various particulars. When our ancestors took possession of any locality they seemed to have observed and marked various qualities by the names they imposed upon their settlements. Thus the second element was employed to distinguish peculiarities belonging to those features denoted by the principal term. These chiefly refer to the animals, plants, minerals, abounding in certain localities; the colour of the ground; the situation and climate of a place; the possessor of the soil; the deity to which the place was dedicated; or some noted events which were worth recording. The imposition of names depended upon certain fixed conditions, and admits, therefore, of some amount of scientific treatment.

We have not space to enter further into a subject so full of interest to the scholar as well as to the general reader, but must conclude with recommending our readers to give the works to which we have drawn attention a careful perusal.

## NOTICES.

*A Guide to the Danish Language.* Designed for the English Student. By Mrs. Maria Bojesen. (Trübner; Nutt.)—ALTHOUGH Danish is no more the mother-tongue of the Princess of Wales than she is the sea-kings' daughter, yet the language is well worth knowing, and the frenzy with which we all at once took a loyal "header" into Danish Word-Books, Grammars, Easy Lessons, and the like—so as to be ready the moment we should all be summoned into her Royal presence and expected to hold a long conversation "On the Weather," "On Travelling," "On One's Health," and "On other Things,"—was by no means the worst national folly. The book before us is another attempt "to remedy," as the German advertisements generally style it, "a deeply and long-felt want," and is, we think, a very successful one. Its chief advantage lies in the simplicity of the arrangement of the principles and rules of what there is of grammar in Danish, and the small compass into

which all the "theory" has been compressed. Not more than about fifty pages are occupied with the three formidable parts yecept Orthography, Etymology, Syntax—the fourth, Prosody, being omitted by the authoress for reasons of her own. These are followed by exercises, idiomatic expressions, proverbs, popular traditions; further, a poetical selection, chiefly from Oehlenschläger, Holst, Ploug, Hertz, Andersen, Heiberg, and other more or less known northern bards. Historical biographies from the "Rejse igjennem Danmark," including those of Holberg, Thorwaldsen, the brothers Orsted, Rask, &c., occupy about sixty pages more; and the book concludes with a carefully-compiled vocabulary. We have no doubt that the labour bestowed by the authoress upon this task will be amply repaid by the gratitude of many students, both beginners and those of a somewhat advanced degree, who will peruse this most practical and handy little guide.

*The Gospel according to Saint Matthew: a New Translation, with brief Notes and a Harmony of the Four Gospels.* (S. Bagster and Sons. Pp. 216.)—THE author, Mr. John H. Godwin, does not put his name on the title-page, but appends it to the preface. Former works of his are "A new Translation of the Apocalypse" and "Treatises on Christian Faith and Christian Baptism." He thus explains the nature and plan of his new Translation of St. Matthew. "No English translation can have any authority, unless it represents the Original text. The aim of the writer has been to ascertain and to follow this. The Translation is designed to give the exact meaning of the Greek in the English of the present day, keeping as closely as possible to the original, both in sense and style. The writer has not sought, by retaining the expressions of the admirable version with which all are familiar, to secure the advantages which belong to its early and sacred associations. There are other advantages to be obtained by considering the same subjects when presented in language not so familiar, and which has only ordinary associations. These advantages are possessed by those who read the Sacred Scriptures in the original, or in other languages; and they may be found by English readers in a new translation. The Notes are only such as may be generally useful, being intended to remove the difficulties which will occur to any thoughtful reader; and to point out connexions which are important, but not always obvious. They are simply explanatory; being merely intended to assist to the right understanding of the text. Some Lessons are given subsequently, as aids to reflection, to be read after the Sections from which they are derived. The Sections have been determined, in nearly all cases, by the relation of the subjects, as seen in this history alone; but, in a few instances, some regard has been paid to the corresponding portions of the other Evangelists." The Harmony of the Four Gospels appended to the volume occupies about twenty pages, and presents references to the Gospels arranged in sixteen divisions of the chronology of Christ's life.

*Twenty-four Hours under the Commonwealth: a Drama in Five Acts.* By John Scholefield. (Nutt.)—THE writer of this play possesses many excellent qualities with which a dramatist might possibly dispense, and wants one which is absolutely essential. Industry, historical knowledge, and an elevated tone of thought are deprived of their effect by a total incapacity to write fluent and pointed dialogues. Heavy in the closet, the piece would be unendurable on the stage. We are sorry to speak thus unfavourably of a writer whose earnestness of purpose deserves every respect, and who can scarcely fail to merit applause if he will but employ his talents in a manner more congenial to their natural bent.

*A Class-Book of Scripture History.* By Rev. Robert Demaus, M.A., author of "Class-Book of English Prose," &c. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. Pp. 272.)—WITHOUT trenching on any of the debatable points of theology, the author has succeeded in producing "a class-book of Scripture History" which will greatly aid the young student of the sacred volume, and which will be regarded by all Sunday-school teachers as a boon. In all merely secular matters the latest authorities seem to have been consulted; and, in the arrangement of the volume into books and numbered sections, as well as in the compiling of the appendix—which shows, at a glance, the Jewish calendar, weights and measures, genealogical succession of the kings of Israel and Judah, &c.—the author has evidently spared no pains to make his "Class-Book" complete and serviceable. Mr. Demaus "wished a handbook sufficiently brief to allow of its being mastered in



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a year, perfectly free from all denominational teaching, or the influences of any peculiar theological school, adapted for home study or for reading in the class, intelligible to those who have not enjoyed a classical training, and containing, in addition to a comprehensive summary of the contents of the sacred books, some information relative to Holy Scripture beyond what is usually embraced in the ordinary routine of school instruction." He has produced such a hand-book. It is not profusely illustrated; but such woodcuts as appear are judiciously chosen and carefully executed.

*Blackett's descriptive Illustrated Hand-Guide to Tunbridge Wells and the neighbouring Towns, Seats, and Villages, &c.* By William Gaspey, author of "The Illustrated History of London," &c. (Tunbridge Wells: W. Brackets; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Pp. 136.)—THE "Kentish Spa" has been famous for more than two centuries. After the birth of the "Merry Monarch," his mother, Queen Henrietta Maria, by advice of her physicians, went to Tunbridge Wells to drink of the "healing springs," and remained there six weeks. This was in 1630: and ever since, with the exception of the period of the interregnum, Tunbridge has been one of the most favourite resorts of rank and fashion. The Count de Grammont and Lord Macaulay have both described the place and its gay doings after the Restoration: and the list of its celebrities comes uninterruptedly down to our own day. Our Queen, the handbook tells us, resided there in 1835, when Princess Victoria; and, in 1849, she, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the ex-King and Queen of the French, went to the Calverley Hotel on a visit to Adelaide, the Queen Dowager; and only last year, Queen Marie Amélie and the Duke de Nemours made a lengthened sojourn at Chancellor House. "It is noteworthy," says the handbook, "that the two first structures built near the spring were a coffee-house for the ladies and a smoking-place for the ruder sex, called the gentleman's pipe-house, nearly on the site of the present Sussex Hotel. Dr. Rowgee, an Ashford physician, who in 1670 published a treatise on the waters, says:—"Divers do take tobacco after their water, which I do not dislike, especially if they hold it a good while in their mouths before they puff it out." Besides containing a short directory, and every other information necessary for visitors, the "Hand-guide" is profusely illustrated with maps and woodcuts, and treats interestingly of all antiquarian and historical matters connected with the neighbourhood. Mr. Gaspey's verses at the end of the volume in praise of "Blackett's Illustrated Guide" have, however, a disagreeable effect. Having compiled a good handbook, there was no occasion for the writer to emulate at its close the poetic flights of the advertising bards.

*The Practical Consequences of Teaching any Future Restoration of the Race.* (Houlston and Wright. Pp. 23.)—THIS hazy pamphlet is in the form of a "Letter to a Friend, occasioned by the recent publication of: I. 'Forgiveness after Death,' by a Clergyman; II. 'The Unpreached Gospel,' by the Author of 'The Study of the Bible;' and, III. 'The Destiny of the Human Race.'" Polemical, more, perhaps, than any other kind of writing, requires clear statement; and the author of this pamphlet is not nearly so explicit as he might have been. His tone and spirit may be gathered from the following extract:—"I can easily understand your intense unwillingness to give up long-cherished expectations of a coming millennial glory, and of the final triumph of good, before the second coming of the Lord. We all fight hard for our youthful dreams. It is, perhaps, well that we should do so. Let us not, however, forget that, if God takes away, it is only that He may give us the more abundantly. Believe me, the 'restitution of all things' will be an immeasurably grander fulfilment of prophecy than poet ever feigned or preacher ever dwelt upon." In another page, however, he says:—"You feel, as we all feel, that the entire subject is one of profound mystery."

*Stephen Langton; or, the Days of King John.* By M. F. Tupper, D.C.L., F.R.S., author of "Proverbial Philosophy," "Three Hundred Sonnets," &c. (Ward and Lock. Pp. 264.)—THIS historical novel of "the days of King John" narrates the story of Stephen Langton—how, under impressions that his lady-love was dead, he betook himself to a monastery, and afterwards became Archbishop of Canterbury. For a novel the book is heavy; but, like all the productions of the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," it seems born to inevitable success. The present is a "new edition revised."

*Les Noces de la Lune: Légende d'Outre Monde.* Par le Chevalier de Châtelain. (Pickering.)

—THIS is a curious little production, which forms part, as the author informs us, of a work called "Chroniques et Légendes du Moyen Age," ouvrage qui paraîtra, D. V., le 1<sup>er</sup> juin, 1865." We admire the author for the precision of this date, more especially if what he says comes true. Not that we are over-anxious for it. The present specimen is a kind of fantasy, dream, nightmare—or what shall we call it?—which held our poet in its claws.

Lorsqu'un sudain coricoco!!!  
Fit resonner les parois de l'écho  
Je m'éveillai. . . J'étais sur la tourelle  
De mon castel. L'Aurore fraîche et belle  
Laisait tomber son regard matinal  
De Paddington sur l'île et le canal:  
J'avais rêvé les noces de la Lune, . . .

—with Mercury that is, and in the presence of the Constellations, the Signs of the Zodiac, the Antarctic Pole, &c. There is really not much to be said for this poem, although the well-known author of the successful translations, "Beautés de la Poésie Anglaise," "Rays et Reflets," &c., could not but sometimes impart to his rhymes something of a full ring, or relieve its general prosiness by a striking simile and a happy phrase every now and then. In truth, not even the pun in p. 18, where a footnote observes

"L'ourse, la petite, avait devrs l'épau  
La tête un peu penchée—

Une faute d'impression—lisez 'Les Poles'—

can alter our opinion that all these beautifully-printed thirty-one pages (including no less than eight pages of very small type of "Opinions of the Press" on the Chevalier in general) are "une faute d'impression."

*Europäischer Geschichtskalender.* By Schultess. (Nördlingen: Beck.)—THIS is the third year of a most useful publication. It contains every item that belongs to the political history of the past year—the diplomatic acts, despatches, declarations, the parliamentary votes, the resolutions of political and other societies, their programmes, general proceedings, &c., &c. To all this is added a register, the completeness of which is as astonishing as the fulness of the whole book. It is a thoroughly German work, telling on every page of the iron assiduity and perseverance of the compiler as well as of his practical and careful way of working. We would only advise Mr. Schultess not to be too catholic in the gathering of his materials. Better to leave out the less important facts than to swell the volume to an ungainly size, such as it soon would have to assume if the present plan were to be carried on much longer. We recommend the book, as one of the safest guides to the facts of recent European history, to students of all degrees and schools.

*Deutscher Bildersaal.* By G. Parthey. Verzeichniss der in Deutschland vorhandenen Oelbilder verstorbenen Maler aller Schulen, in alphabetischer Folge zusammengestellt. (Berlin: Nicolai.)—THIS is a collective catalogue of all the pictures found in the German galleries, both public and private, alphabetically arranged. The dates of the artists' births and deaths are added. Being the first attempt of this kind, its many shortcomings may well claim our indulgence, more especially as they are chiefly to be laid at the doors of the catalogues and indexes used for its compilation. Useful both for the student in and out of Germany and the traveller, the book will, we doubt not, soon make its way; and the author will, we hope, take the opportunity of a second edition to revise carefully (and to correct) his sources, which he would also do well to enumerate bibliographically:—author, place of imprint, size, date, edition, and all.

## REVIEWS, MAGAZINES, AND SERIALS.

IN the new number of the *Westminster Review* the opening article is on "The French Conquest of Mexico," which the writer thinks may justly be termed the most extraordinary event of our day. The article is throughout a strong denunciation of the conduct of the French Emperor with respect to Mexico, in which he sees everything that is bad, and, indeed, a revival in the most flagrant form of that policy of mere rapine which Europe was supposed to have abandoned. Yet in the event itself there is, he thinks, a streak of good. "Mexico unhappily wants rest, rest at any price: as a fevered man needs repose although it be procured by the agency of the opiate, or as one in a delirious moment may require the coercion of the strait-waistcoat. The invasion too may teach Mexico a sharp and stern lesson, and may serve as a warning to other nations. The blind dis-

union and discord, the absence of that patriotic feeling which inspires forbearance, have been the main cause of the fall of the Mexican Republic. It may be added too that the lesson will perhaps do good to another Republic as well. The United States will no doubt feel the intrusion of France to be an insult and a menace. But their disunion has helped to bring it about, and their conduct has tended to deprive them of the world's sympathy. The occupation of Mexico is the extinction of the Monroe doctrine." Another political article in the number is entitled "The Treaty of Vienna: Poland," and is an argument on behalf of a restored Poland. "Unless," says the writer, "treaties are henceforward to be mere declarations of an intention to confer certain benefits during pleasure, this violation for nearly half-a-century of the greatest of European treaties with impunity must be put a stop to. There can be no more dignified and effectual means of doing this than the declaration by Europe of her withdrawal of the rights she gave to Russia over Poland in 1815. Such a course could not deprive Europe of her right to interfere in Poland; on the contrary, it would make that right only the stronger, for it would make it dependent, not on the title-deed of the Treaty of Poland of 1815, but on that of the lawfully independent Poland of 1772." The literary articles in the number are five in all:—a brief notice of "Romola," full of praise, but containing nothing else in particular; an article on "Gervinus on Shakespeare," in which, along with some interesting specialities suggested by the treatment of Shakespeare by Gervinus, we have the whole promiscuous mass of all matters whatever about Shakespeare, from his birth and parentage at Stratford-on-Avon on to his plays, &c., tumbled upon us over again—surely somewhat unnecessarily by this time; an article on "Wit and Humour," of most thin psychology, or, rather, of no attempt at psychology at all, but made very readable, on the well-known mechanical plan of packing into it as many anecdotes, witticisms, and humorous bits of quoted verse as possible; an article, somewhat sharper in style, on "The Critical Character," in which Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Matthew Arnold are selected as critics of our time and contrasted with each other; and an article on Victor Hugo. Of articles of the kind recognised as peculiarly the *Westminster's* own there are but two—one on "Miracles," and one a review, or rather a summary, of Mr. Mackay's recent work on "The Tübingen School." Neither is quite up to the usual mark of such *Westminster* articles in point of thought or emphasis. The following, from the second article, may interest:—"Tübingen is one of the smallest and poorest of the German Universities. In a poor and little accessible district, with a few hundred students, and a revenue not exceeding a third or a fifth of that of a single one of the smaller colleges of Oxford or Cambridge, it acquired, as a theological school, a reputation with which, for thirty years (1830—1860), no other university has had anything to compare. It owed this entirely to the critical genius of one man, Ferdinand Christian Baur. 'The Tübingen School' is in fact a periphrasis for Baur. It is, however, intended vaguely to embrace the writers in the 'Tübingen Theological Journal'—Zeller, Schwegler, Köstlin, Volkmar, and Hilgenfeld, all younger men, and chiefly disciples of Baur. The fertile principle of criticism which these writers worked was struck out by Baur, and their merit lies in the useful application of it in detail. Baur died in 1862, after nearly forty years of unintermitted labour in the professorial chair, and a profusion of dissertations and essays, beginning with his 'Symbolik und Mythologie' in 1825, and closing with a volume of 'Lectures on the History of the Church,' published posthumously in the present year. To say that Baur is the greatest historical critic whom the Church of the Reformation has produced, gives but an imperfect idea of the effect of his writings and those of his school on Theology. It is not merely that we owe to Baur an insight into the Christian history of the second century which no preceding scholar or antiquarian ever reached. He has completely revolutionized our mode of looking at Church history, and supplied us with a key by which we can read a cypher which had remained unintelligible to generation after generation of guessing commentators. A compendious view of the matured results of this revolutionary criticism, dismissing the refuse, winnowing too rash hypothesis, hasty conjecture, and the crude products of the first ardour of discovery, is an excellent thought." The *Westminster's* useful classified survey of the literature of the quarter extends, in this number, to some seventy pages.



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*The Home and Foreign Review*, which has now reached its sixth number, sticks to its plan of giving a numbered series of notices of a considerable selection of recent British and foreign books instead of a classified survey. Sixty-three books are so disposed of in this number—over a hundred pages being devoted to the purpose. Following this view of "Contemporary Literature," there is a briefer summary (twenty-three pages) of "Current Events." The rest of the number—i.e., the first 230 pages—is occupied by nine articles, entitled respectively "Gael Discipline in England and Wales," "The Irish Church Establishment," "The Revolution in Poland," "Emigration in the Nineteenth Century," "Foundlings," "George Eliot's Novels," "The Formation of the English Counties," "Dante and his Commentators," and "Medieval Fables of the Popes." These articles all exhibit a careful and massive style of preparation, maintaining the character already attained by the *Home and Foreign* as a really-learned representative of the more liberal Roman Catholicism of England. We cannot say, however, that any of the articles in this number, that would be turned to with interest as likely to be expositions of the peculiar intellectual drift of this school, will be found to have the force or freshness of some similar articles in previous numbers. In those we have looked at, at least, we have found a certain muffled tone, a certain mere inarticulate hum about what the Catholic Church has been, and is to be, instead of any clear out-speaking, any distinct chime of intelligible ideas. From the article on the Polish struggle, indeed, we gather that our more advanced English school of Roman Catholics are considerably colder in their sympathies with the Poles than the old jog-trot, or Pio-Nono, or Irish, or Mr. Pope-Hennessy Catholics are believed to be. "To commence a war," says the writer, "against Russia for the sake of Poland would be wantonly to stake the interests of Europe on an inadequate cause. For the degenerate Polish revolution now approaches nearer to a league with the social democracy of Russia than to the social and political order of Europe. It is less likely to adapt and reconcile itself to the conditions of Western civilization than to form an aggressive alliance against it with the congenial elements in Russia,—an alliance which may ultimately serve as a stepping-stone to an understanding with the new reforming system of St. Petersburg. It cannot be for the benefit of Europe to overstep its international right; and to force concessions upon Russia, who has repeatedly undertaken to fulfil her public engagements towards Poland as soon as the Poles acknowledge her sovereignty." One of the most vigorous articles in the number, and yet by no means so powerful as might have been expected from the subject, is that on the Irish Church Establishment. The writer, of course, views it as about the most absurd and disgraceful anomaly in Europe, and advocates its abolition. The criticism of George Eliot's novels in the *Home and Foreign* is, to say the least, in a peculiar strain, and there are parts of it which certainly transgress the bounds of critical etiquette. The article is, in the main, an attack on the novels, as involving an irreligious philosophy, the origin and course of which it tries to trace. It ends as follows:—"But it does not follow, because the purpose of George Eliot is bad, that her books are altogether so. The best books, says Chamfort, do almost as much harm as good; conversely, the worst books may do some good as well as harm. Next to those who form the national taste and fix the national character, the greatest geniuses are those who corrupt them. For, if they choose their side like fanatics, they are apt to defend it like philosophers; and, the worse their cause is, the better must their reasons be. Again, there are well-disguised wickednesses, as there are well-dressed wicked men: and, the more monstrous the wickedness the philosopher has to recommend, the more impervious will be the disguise in which he wraps it up. There is a limit beyond which this process defeats itself; the philosopher grows too cunning to be understood, and the disguise is more wholesome than the well-concealed purpose is deleterious. Thus it is with George Eliot's novels. The positive good of her sensible ethics outweighs the negative evil of her atheistic theology; and her books may be read, not only with pleasure and profit, but—unless the reader is possessed by squint suspicion—without a conception of the hidden meaning which lies under their plot, their dialogue, and their characters."

*Blackwood* opens this month with part first of a new story which promises to be a good one. There are already in it elements of interest; and, so far as the portrait of the hero, "Tony Butler,"

goes, one can easily see the touch of an artist. Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Caxtoniana" are finished in this number, the author winding up with some philosophizing on Conservatism and the Conservative party. The article on "Sheridan Knowles" is discreet and kindly. The writer's impression of him may be gathered from his concluding remarks:—"Earnestly, vigorously, not altogether unsuccessfully, did our dramatist work at his calling. If we cannot crown him with immortal laurel, we part from him with kindly thoughts and honest respect to his memory." The author of "To-day in Italy" regards that country as still "amongst the shoals and the narrows." His praise of Sir James Hudson is warm. This "great European statesman," concludes our author, with Laconic point, "has been replaced by Mr. Elliot." "Harrow School" is, perhaps, the most interesting paper in the whole number. Its history from 1595, when the original school-house is supposed to have been built—for although the founder, John Lyon, yeoman, of the hamlet of Preston, obtained a charter of corporation from Queen Elizabeth in 1571, he did not live to see his good work practically embodied—its various learned masters and its many famous pupils, with their changing pastimes and customs, are all faithfully and lovingly chronicled, as many a Harrovian will be glad to see. The "Chronicles of Carlingford" are continued with spirit; and the number closes with a very well-written and intelligible paper on "Gold and Social Politics."

We have in *Temple Bar* continuations of "John Marchmont's Legacy" and "The Trials of the Tredgolds." Mr. Edmund Yates tells a good story about an artist and his sitter, which he calls "Told in Twilight;" but Mr. George Augustus Sala tells a much better about nothing at all. "A Bad Time for Tommasi" is the title; and the following quotation is a small sample of the humour. The scene is in the Ducal Palace, Venice, and three forgers are being tried at "the bar;" and "The Signore Inglese," the writer of the paper, sits stately and observant on one of the reserved seats:—"Tommasi, while these preliminaries were being recited, swept the tribunal with a glance of lofty disdain. Bocca Storta ('crooked mouth,' and an awful villain) contented himself with leering horribly, and with squinting in intensified obliquity, as I nervously imagined, towards me, as though to say, 'This is rather an embarrassing predicament, brother, is it not?'" The other articles are of the usual entertaining kind.

The most vigorously-written paper in this number of the *Museum* (Edinburgh: Gordon) is that on "Pulpit Eloquence" by Professor Blackie. Though evidently written with the view of edifying and instructing the "Calvinistic thunderers" north of the Tweed, the article contains many remarks applicable to preaching in this end of the island. Mr. W. Scott Dalgleish does school-masters and teachers generally good service in his "Notes on Synthesis and Sentences." A "Sketch of African Discovery," by Mr. W. Lawson; "French Lexicography," by M. Gustave Masson; "Vulgar Fractions," by the Rev. George Henslow; "Was Nero a Monster?" by Mr. A. W. Ward; and "Curious Predictions," by the Rev. F. W. Farrar, are the other articles; and the rest of the periodical is composed of educational reports, abstracts of official papers, correspondence, reviews, and a retrospect of the quarter.

*The Intellectual Observer* of this month is altogether an admirable number, the naturalists getting perhaps the lion's share of articles as far as quantity is concerned, although this is made up, *selon nous*, by the great interest of those treating on physical subjects—that is, if Mr. Slack will allow us to class his paper on the use of low powers with deep eye-pieces in microscopic investigations among the latter. Mr. Slack brings comfort—and substantial comfort too—to all who love the microscope, especially to those who cannot afford to buy the higher powers, which often—indeed, generally—cost as much or more than all the rest of the instrument put together. The most valuable paper in the number is the Rev. T. W. Webb's on "The Planet Mars"—no "fragment," as it is called by its amiable author, but a *memoir*, which the *Intellectual Observer* should make much of, seeing that—with the exception of a short account printed in *THE READER* of the results of another observer—we have here the first published account of last year's physical observations of the planet, which by them has been proved to be all but an exact counterpart of our own. Professor Ansted discourses admirably on falling stars and meteorites; and here we must digress one moment to remark upon the singular fact that the same idea, with regard to their annual return, seems to have flashed within the last few months

upon several who make these phenomena their study. Thus, we noticed in *THE READER* of the 22nd August that Mr. Newton, in America, had, by eliminating the precession of the equinoxes, shown that the present August shower may be traced as far back as A.D. 830 in the Chinese annals, in which year it occurred on the 26th of July. M. Faye—doubtless unacquainted with this, for he does not mention it—last week announced the same fact to the Paris Academy; and in the article in question Professor Ansted adds a note which shows him to be possessed of the same idea, although his ascribing the varying dates of the showers to the difference between civil and sidereal time is an error. Mr. Gosse discourses on the beautiful blue *Cyanæa*, while the *pharcurus*, horned pheasant, and a new British sand-grouse, are also described. There are other articles which we have not space to enumerate, besides the ordinary notes and memoranda.

*The New Review* opens with a temperate and well-written article on "Federalism," by way of review of Edward A. Freeman's "History of the Greek Federations." The other papers are "Woman's Intellect and Education," "Iceland," "Sisterhoods in the Church of England," "The Politics of Christianity," "Irish Eloquence," and "The East and West Ends of London." The last two papers are excellent; but both must yield interest to the one on "The Countess of Albany," Prince Charlie's widow and the beloved of Alfieri.

*St. James's Magazine* is up to its ordinary mark, but contains nothing calling for special notice.—*Meliora*, a rather serious quarterly, confines itself to "Social Science" in its various aspects. The present number, besides such light affairs as "Effie Forrester; or, The Pauper's Love," treats of such subjects as "The Philosophy of Amusement," "Transportation and Penal Servitude," "The Employment of Children," &c.—*The Sixpenny Magazine* continues to cater most assiduously for people of less serious tastes.—*The Eclectic Review* has in the present number a paper entitled "Congregationalism upon its Trial," which strikes us as very intemperate in tone. Truth has no occasion to fly into a passion, or, if she does, she is generally discredited. The other papers are: "Fine English; or, Thoughts on Writing and Preaching," also ill-natured; "D'Aubigné's Geneva and Calvin;" and "Are We Protestants?"—*The Border Magazine*, with its clear type, nice paper, and occasional illustrations, is welcome for its variety and its healthy writing. It opens with an account of "Cowdenknowes," and closes its story of the far-famed spot with an excellent version of the original ballad.—In *The Englishwoman's Magazine* we find the usual assortment of tales and essays, with "Diagrams for Cutting-out," "Patterns for Needlework," and beautiful "Coloured Plate of the Fashions."—*The Christian Spectator* thinks, through its contributor, "Y. A. N.," in its "final dialogue" on dancing, that, "if children are well-trained, as the sons and daughters of righteous parents, there is no danger of their spiritual growth being hindered by an occasional dance." This is consolatory. The papers "On a Frog's Foot," "On the Art of Reasoning as Practised by some Religious People," and "On our Future Statesmen" are cleverly written—the last two pungently.

FROM Mr. R. Blake we have received one of his little *Family Herald Handy-books*, entitled *How to Brew: from a Barrel of Beer to a Bowl of Bishop*; the October number of *The Family Herald*; and the ninth part of *The Musical Herald*—so clearly printed and so carefully got up.—From Mr. Beeton, *The Boy's Own Magazine* and *The Boy's Own Library*, with their admirable illustrations; also, *The Boy's Penny Magazine*, part 59 of *Beeton's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Literature*, and the concluding part of *Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible*. This edition will, no doubt, become very popular.—From Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder we have *The Child's Commentator*.—From Mr. N. Tweedie, *Young England* and *The National Magazine*, with its steel engraving of "Resolution," which we think scarcely so successful as the illustration in the last number.—And from Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, *Peter Drake's Dream*, which forms one of "The Magnet Stories."—We have received also the tenth number of the *Norwich Spectator*, a monthly magazine which treats of such subjects as "German Theologians," "Mendelssohn's Letters," "The Norwich Musical Festival," &c.; and we welcome heartily part first of *Our Own Fireside*. It is edited by the Rev. Charles Bullock, and is of a healthy religious character, as our readers may easily imagine when we mention the names of such contributors as Dean Alford, Prebendary Fisk, Canon Stowell, and Dr. Marsh.



# THE READER.

10 OCTOBER, 1863.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ABBOTT (Jacob). Agnes. A Franconia Story. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., bds. Jackson and Walford. 1s.

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AIKIN (Dr.) and Barbauld (Mrs.). Evenings at Home; or, the Juvenile Budget of Miscellanies. With Illustrations. (Laurie's Shilling Entertaining Library.) 18mo., pp. xi—212. Longman. 1s.

ANDERSON (T. M'Call, M.D.). Practical Treatise upon Eczema, including its lichenous, impetiginous, and pruriginous varieties. 8vo., pp. ix—134. Churchill. 5s.

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BONAR (Horatius, D.D.). God's Way of Peace: a Book for the Anxious. New Edition. 18mo., pp. xii—200. Nisbet. 1s. 6d.

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BRIERLEY (Benjamin). Chronicles of Waverlow. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 262. Manchester: John Heywood. Simpkin. 2s. 6d.

BROWN (Charles Philip). Carnatic Chronology. The Hindu and Mahomedan Methods of Reckoning Time Explained; with Essays on the Systems; Symbols used for Numerals, a new Titular method of Memory, Historical Records; and other subjects. Imp. 8vo., pp. xi—90. Quaritch. 5s.

BRYANT (Thomas, F.R.C.S.). Surgical Diseases of Children. Being the Lettsonian Lectures delivered before the Medical Society of London, March 1863. Post 8vo., pp. 148. Churchill. 5s.

CALTHROP (Rev. Gordon). Lectures to the Working Classes. Fcap. 8vo., pp. vii—218. Cheltenham: Edwards. S. W. Partridge. 2s.

CANTON (Edwin, F.R.C.S.). On the Arcus Senilis; or, Fatty Degeneration of the Cornea. With Engravings. 8vo., pp. 228. Hardwicke. 10s. 6d.

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BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.  
Dublin, Oct. 8th.

Archbishop Whately died about noon this day, at his country residence, Roebuck House.

## MISCELLANEA.

IT is now, we believe, some eight or ten years since even a *souppçon* of an earthquake was generally felt in England. During the present week, however, the subterranean forces have again reminded us of their existence, and in a manner somewhat demonstrative, though fortunately, at present, we are unacquainted with any accident to life or limb. The hour at which the shock occurred, between 3.15 and 3.30 in the



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morning, was unfavourable for scientific observation, even supposing we were sufficiently accustomed to the phenomena. Very many interesting communications have, however, already been sent to the daily press, showing the shock to have been pretty generally felt throughout England and Wales, and more letters may be expected; so we reserve our digest of the whole matter. In the interim we may observe that Mr. Hind makes the wave travel from E.N.E. to W.S.W., and Mr. Lowe, who is armed with an earthquake pendulum, from W.N.W. to E.S.E. The times given by many observers are so hopelessly approximate versus exact, that it is all but impossible to trace the wave by means of the times at which it was noticed; it would appear, however, that the velocity of the wave was lower than the 2000 feet per second, the rate obtained by Mr. Mallet. At all events, this earthquake will make 1863 a noteworthy year for physical geographers, and perhaps is second to none of the 225 already recorded by Mrs. Somerville.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED arrived on Tuesday last at Edinburgh, and will continue to reside at Holyrood Palace during the present term and attend the lectures of the University.

THE session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, University College, London, will be opened on Tuesday next by a lecture on "Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences," by the new Latin Professor, Mr. J. R. Seeley.

THE African bread-fruit tree in the tropical department of the Crystal Palace is now in full bearing, presenting a very interesting appearance. During the week ending Friday, October 2nd, the number of visitors was 28,210.

WE announce with deep regret the death of Mr. John Sheepshanks, at his residence, Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge, in his seventy-seventh year, on Monday last. All who have visited the South Kensington Museum Gallery will look upon this announcement with regret; but scholars and artists who have enjoyed the intimacy of Mr. Sheepshanks will feel that they have to mourn the loss of a sincere friend, and of one of the most finished scholars of the day.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot to raise funds sufficient for an annuity to the widow of the late Mr. Frank Fowler, author of "Southern Lights and Shadows" and other works, and, at the time of his death, at the early age of thirty, Secretary to the Library Company. It is explained that Mr. Fowler's life "had been marked by perhaps more than the usual amount of vicissitude that waits upon the career of a literary man," and that, though he did all in his power to provide for his family, the time during which he had been in receipt of an income at all liberal had been too short to secure that object. Besides a widow, Mr. Fowler has left three children, the eldest seven years of age. Subscriptions may be paid to the account of the "Fowler Fund," at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, & Co.'s, Pall Mall East, or to any of the members of the Committee for the Fund, among whom is Mr. Tom Taylor.

THE following appears in *Once a Week*:—"A LITERARY PIRACY.—Our attention has been called from various quarters to the fact that the story entitled 'My Affair with the Russian Countess,' in No. 221 of *Once a Week*, September 19, 1863, is obviously a plagiarism from *Chambers's Journal*, No. 418, January 4, 1862. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to inform our readers that we are unconscious and most unwilling parties to any such appropriations from other periodicals. Indeed, every precaution has been taken by the Editor from the commencement to guard against such malpractices; and in the present instance the article was not accepted until a letter was received from its transmitter, explicitly stating that 'My Affair with the Russian Countess' had not previously appeared in print, and had not been offered to any editor or publisher, other than the gentlemen connected with *Once a Week*." The Editor then very properly gives the name and address of his correspondent to warn others. We have reason to believe that the practice of which our contemporary has here denounced one instance—the practice of offering to periodicals papers in manuscript which are plagiarisms from papers that have already appeared elsewhere in print—is less rare than, from its flagrant character, might be supposed. The cases detected may not be many in the course of a year; but they are at least sufficiently numerous to make it unsafe for editors to have anything to do with correspondents who merely introduce themselves. Thus a serious injury is inflicted on the hundreds of really honest but unknown writers who have no other means of obtaining a first access to periodicals.

THE Twentieth Annual Congress of the British Archaeological Association will be held at Leeds from Monday next, the 12th October, to Monday the 19th, inclusive, under the presidency of Lord Houghton. The meeting is expected to be a very brilliant and interesting one. The following is the general scheme of the proceedings, subject to such modification as may be convenient:—*Monday*, October 12—Meeting of Officers and Committees at the Rooms of the Leeds Philosophical Society, at 2 p.m.; Reception of the President, Members of the Association, and Visitors, by the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds, at the Town Hall, at 3 p.m., precisely; President's Address, at the Philosophical and Literary Society; Table d'Hôte at the Queen's Hotel, 6.30, p.m., precisely; Evening Meeting at the Rooms of the Philosophical Society, 8.30; Reading of Papers and Discussion. *Tuesday*, October 13—Excursion to Adel, and remarks on the Church, by E. Roberts, Esq., F.S.A.; Visit to Farnley Hall; inspection of Mr. Fawkes's Pictures; Runic Crosses at Ilkley, the Olicana of the Romans; Mr. Jones on Harewood Castle; Return to Leeds; Table d'Hôte; Evening Meeting; Papers and Discussion. *Wednesday*, October 14—Excursion to Ripon; Visit to the Cathedral, St. Wilfrid's Needle, Ancient Crypt, &c., under the guidance of C. E. Davis, Esq., F.S.A.; Examination of Early Tesselated Pavement and other Antiquities in the town; Demonstration of Visit to Fountains Abbey, by Mr. Gordon Hills; Return to Leeds; Table d'Hôte; Evening Meeting; Papers and Discussion. *Thursday*, October 15—Excursion to Wakefield; All Saints' Church; Paper on Wayside Chapel, by F. R. Wilson, Esq.; Old Houses in Wakefield; Pontefract Castle and Church; Return to Leeds; Evening Meeting; Papers and Discussion. *Friday*, October 16—Excursion to Boroughbridge; Visit to Aldborough, the Isurium of the Romans; Examination of Mr. Lawson's Museum and grounds; Devil's Arrows, &c.; Return to Leeds; Evening Meeting; Papers and Discussion. *Saturday*, October 17—Mr. E. Roberts on Excursion to Kirkstall Abbey; Visit to Bradford; Mr. Hailstone's Antiquities at Horton Hall; Visit to Halifax; Reception at the Town Hall; Inspection of the Old Church and the New Church, under the guidance of Mr. Leyland and Mr. Crossland; Return to Leeds; Evening Meeting. *Monday*, October 19—Visit to York. Subject to the arrangements of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the Minster will be examined, and the Museum of the Society displayed by the Curator, Rev. John Kenrick, M.A., F.S.A. Among the papers to be read the following are already fixed:—Mr. T. Wright on the Early History of Leeds, and Account of Anglo-Saxon Jewellery and other Antiquities discovered by the late Lord Lonsborough at Seamer lime quarry, near Scarborough; Mr. J. R. Planché on the Badges of the House of York; Mr. C. E. Davis on Ripon Cathedral, Crypt, &c.; Mr. Gordon M. Hills on Fountains Abbey; Rev. C. H. Hartshorne on the Honor and Castle of Pontefract; Mr. Edward Roberts on Kirkstall Abbey, and Adel Church; Mr. F. R. Wilson on Wakefield Wayside Chapel; Mr. E. Leven on Unpublished MSS. relative to Meaux Abbey; Mr. H. Syer Cumming on the Weapons of the Ancient Tribes of Yorkshire; Mr. Geo. Wentworth on various places to be visited by the Congress, Ancient Houses in Wakefield, &c., Notices relating to Aldborough, and on the Battles at Wakefield; Mr. O'Callaghan on Historical Autographs, with Illustrations, and on the Discovery of an Ancient Canoe at Giggleswick; Rev. W. C. Lukis on Cromlechs; Mr. F. J. Baigent on Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York A.D. 1266-79, and his brother, Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester 1268-1302; Mr. Clarence Hopper on a Petition from the Town of Leeds to Oliver Cromwell (1656); On Harewood Castle, by Mr. John Jones; Mr. Leyland on the Roman Roads intersecting the Parish of Halifax; Mr. E. W. Shaw on Mason's Marks; On the Roman Pavements at Olicana; Mr. Andrew Lawson on Isurium; Rev. Scott F. Surtees on the Locality of Hengist's last Battle and Burial-place.

"THE well-known and long-established publishing house of 'Parker, Son, and Bourn,' of the Strand," says the *Patriot*, "will cease to have a separate existence at Christmas, the business having been bought by the great house of Longman & Co."

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL announce an important addition to our Shakespearian literature—a new and thoroughly-revised issue of Mr. Dyce's edition of "Shakespeare," "the text materially altered and amended from beginning to end." They also announce a "Life of Laurence Sterne,"

by Mr. Fitzgerald; and "The Life of General Wolfe," by Mr. Wright. They have, besides, in the press "Rachel Ray," by A. Trollope; "Luttrell of Arran," a serial tale, by C. Lever; "Through Macedonia," by Mary Walker; and "Sport in Norway," by M. Barnard. We have seen the title and preface of what promises to be an interesting addition to our Fairy Literature, on the eve of publication by the same firm: "Curiosities of Indo-European Tradition and Folk Lore," by Walter K. Kelly, "the purpose of which is to make known some of the most remarkable discoveries which have been achieved by the successors and countrymen of Jacob Grimm, and to indicate, in a manner not too abstruse for the general reader, the method and line of research which they have pursued with a success, in some instances, surpassing all expectation." These post-Grimm discoveries are chiefly derived from the Sanskrit language and literature, by means of which the traditions and popular customs of ancient and modern Europe have, in many cases, been traced back to their common source. Men like Kuhn and Schwartz are amongst the most able explorers in this new field of literature, and Mr. Kelly has availed himself of their critical and antiquarian researches.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL will publish during the present month "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases and Infirmities of Advanced Life," by Dr. MacLachlan, late physician to Chelsea Hospital; a second edition of Mr. Chapman's "Treatise on Varicose Veins;" and a second edition of Mr. Robert Howarth Blake's "Diseases of the Skin in Children, from the French of Caillaut;" and, in November, Professor Robert Galloway's "Second Step in Chemistry;" and the second volume of "The Asclepiad: the Physics of Life," by Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson. As on the eve of publication they also announce:—Dr. Pratt "On Orbital Motion; or, Outlines of a System of Physical Astronomy;" "The Home Nurse and Manual for the Sick Room," by Esther Le Hardy; Mr. Thomas Bryant's Lettsomian Lectures of March 1863, "The Surgical Diseases of Children;" a twelfth edition of Mr. Stowe's "Toxological Chart," which should be hung up conspicuously in every household; Mr. J. Samson Gamgee's "Clinical Lectures on the Treatment of Fractures of the Limbs;" "Science Revealed: a Poem descriptive of the Works of Creation and the Truth of Scripture Record," by Mr. G. Eveleigh; and "The Laryngoscope: Illustrations of its Practical Application, and Description of its Mechanism," by Dr. George D. Gibb.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT have on the eve of publication, "Queen Mab," by Julia Kavanagh; and "the Browns and the Smiths."

MESSRS. ALLEN & Co. will publish in November: "Their Majesties' Servants: a History of the English Stage, Actors, Authors, and Audiences," by Dr. Doran.

MESSRS. EDWARD MOXON & Co. will publish during the approaching season the long-expected collection of Winthrop Mackworth Praed's works, edited by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, with a memoir of the author from his pen.

JACKSON, WALFORD, AND HODDER announce the forthcoming works:—"Modern France: its Journalism, Literature, and Society," by A. V. Kirwan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and author of the article "France" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; "The Rise and Progress of Religious Life in England," by Samuel Rowles Pattison, F.G.S.; "Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D.," a Sketch, by James Baldwin Brown, B.A.; "The Genius of the Gospel; or, a Homiletical Commentary on the Gospel of Matthew," by David Thomas, D.D., editor of the *Homilist*; with Preface by Rev. William Webster, M.A., late of King's College, London.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will shortly publish the following works:—"The Interrupted Wedding: a Hungarian Tale," by the Author of "Mary Powell," &c.; A Tale for Boys, by Mrs. Henry Wood, Author of "East Lynne," &c., entitled "William Allair; or, Running away to Sea;" "The Floral Gift: an Illuminated Souvenir," by Mr. Stanesby Richly, printed in gold and colours; "Nursery Nonsense; or, Rhymes Without Reason," by D'Arcy W. Thompson, with sixty illustrations by Charles Bennett; "Luke Ashleigh; or, School-life in Holland," by Alfred Elves; "Historical Tales of Lancastrian Times," by Rev. H. P. Dunster; "Our Birthdays, and How to Improve Them," by Mrs. Davenport; "The Happy Home," by Lady Lushington; "Tiny Stories for Tiny Readers," by the Author of "Tuppy," &c.; a third edition of "Peter the Whaler," by Mr. Kingston; a new edition of "Peter Parley's Faggots for the Fireside."



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THERE is announced as nearly ready for the press, to be published by subscription, by the Rev. D. C. A. Agnew of Wigtown, N.B., a "Memoir of Henri de Ruigny, Earl of Galway (1647—1720): including a Life of his Father, the Marquis de Ruigny, the Chief of the French Protestant Refugees (1599—1689)."

THE scientific world of France has just suffered a loss, which, in the present state of their philosophic anatomy, may be considered as irreparable. We allude to the death of M. Camille Bertrand, the professor of medical jurisprudence at the University of Montpellier, and the author of the celebrated treatise—"Sur la Conformation osseuse de la Tête chez l'Homme et chez les Animaux vertébrés." This work united to the most generalized and exalted conception of the subject a thorough knowledge of the literature of comparative anatomy, rarely equalled and never surpassed. Translations of this work were about to appear, authorized by the author, and with the original French lithographic plates; one at the Havana, in the Spanish language; the other an English edition, in London, under the editorship of Mr. C. Carter Blake. These hopes have been, it is to be feared, prematurely cut short by the demise of an anatomist, who, if he had lived longer, would have maintained his place in the scientific ranks side by side with Oken, Goethe, Spix, Owen, Huxley, and Goodsir. He has, however, died, a young man full of honours, and already in the possession of a glorious and untarnished fame.

"La Duché de Limbourg et la Confédération Germanique," by T. M. C. Asser, is the title of a new pamphlet on an old political question.

THE number of French Almanacs for 1864 is really alarming. This is our third gleaming:—L'Agriculture pratique, par un Ami des Champs, pour l'année bissextile 1864; Almanach anecdotique, facétieux, comique, drolatique, et divertissant; Almanach de l'Apprenti et de l'Écolier; Almanach des Bergers; Almanach du Jardinier; Almanach de Napoléon, 15<sup>e</sup> Année; Almanach historique, ou le Messager Boîteux; Almanach historique, ou le Postillon de la Paix et de la Guerre; Almanach ou Manuel de la Cuisinière; Almanach musical, par MM. Moléri et O. Committant; Messager Boîteux Algérien; Messager Boîteux des Cinq Parties du Monde; Grand Conteur Universel, &c., &c., &c.

THE third edition of Figuié's "La Terre avant le Déluge" has appeared.

A NEW contribution to the Dante Literature is F. G. Bergmann's "Dante et sa Comédie."

ANOTHER letter to Renan by Chéret, under the title, "Lettre d'un Curé de Campagne à M. Renan, sur sa 'Vie de Jésus,'" has appeared.

OF the replies to Renan's book, the "Examen Critique," by Abbé Freppel, has reached the fifth edition.

WE notice a curious theological work called "Le Vade-Mecum des Associés de la Confrérie auxiliaire des Ames du Purgatoire, érigée dans l'Église de Saint Pierre à Saintes; ou, Catalogue des Nombreuses Indulgences dont jouit cette Confrérie, &c." Another strange order is the "Todangstbrüderschaft," who advertise the third edition of "Andächtige Uebungen," welche unter dem Titel: "Des am Kreuze sterbenden Heilandes Jesu Christi, und seiner höchstbetrübten Mutter Maria, &c."—all the rest is wanting.

THERE are no less than three Dream-Books in last week's French lists. The title of one reads "Le grand Traité des Rêves et des Songes; ou, l'Art de les interpréter ainsi que les Visions, Apparitions, et de lire, par leur Présages, dans l'Avenir, d'après les Manuscrits égyptiens, grecs, arabes, &c." Another promises to give the successful lottery numbers. The third is compiled from the literary remains of Aristotle, Cagliostro, and Napoleon I.

SOME more Ghost-literature: "Témoignage spiritualiste d'outre-Tombe sur le Magnétisme humain, fruit d'une longue pèlerinage; par J. S. C.—Senex; publié et annoté par l'Abbé J. B. Loubert."

THE third edition of Alfred Maury's "La Magie et l'Astrologie dans l'Antiquité et au Moyen Âge, un Étude sur les Superstitions païennes qui se sont perpétuées jusqu'à nos jours," has been published.

"LETRE circulaire et Ordonnance de Mgr. Pavy, Evêque d'Alger, sur la Superstition dite Spiritisme," is a timely pastoral exhortation.

A CURIOUS find was made the other day by an old French 'gazettophilus,' consisting of an extensive MS. correspondence, signed Fréron, which contained neither more nor less than a heap of letters, notices, stories, news, more or less false, popular, wise, and witty sayings:—the padding of our day, in fact—which, in the form of letters from Paris correspondents to country editors, and from country

correspondents to Paris editors, filled the abhorred vacuum of the papers then as now, and were—the times considered—exceedingly well paid. The same antiquary has also acquired at a recent sale a number of advertisements, prospectuses, puffs, &c., of the olden days, which look uncommonly like those of our advanced period. There was, it appears, a special paper started in Paris about the middle of the last century called *Gazette du Commerce*—now exceedingly rare, it would seem—which devoted its columns exclusively to the genus "Puff."

THE *Temps* has received the following communication on the subject of the recent find made in London by MM. Francisque-Michel and Edouard Fournier:—"Paris, September 25, 1863. Allow me to add a few lines to the true news which was contained in your paper respecting the discovery of the *Seven Manuscript Volumes* of Beaumarchais in London. About a fortnight ago, happening to be with my friend Fr. Michel at one of the Soho Square booksellers', whose speciality is the sale of rare books, he spoke to us of certain manuscripts of Beaumarchais which had been in his possession for at least forty years, and which had, after an unsuccessful auction in 1828, been nearly forgotten since. They had only come to light again the week before. I wished to see them; they were brought to me still covered with dust; and M. Fr. Michel, knowing that the literature of the eighteenth century was more my speciality than his (which, as you are aware, is mediæval literature), left me to examine them. I very soon found of what value was the important collection of documents, miscellaneous pieces, memoirs, letters, poems, &c., which I had under my eyes; and my plan was soon formed. I asked the bookseller how much he asked for the seven volumes; and, learning his rather modest than excessive price, I immediately wrote to M. Edouard Thierry, Administrator of the Comédie-Française, to inform him how admirable an opportunity was here offered him to complete, at a comparatively small cost, the collection of Beaumarchais' MSS., which belongs to the Library of the Theatre. You will find here, I told him, a MS. of the 'Barbier de Séville,' another of the 'Mère Coupable,' with very numerous *variantes*, by Beaumarchais' own hand; a ditto of the 'Faux Ami,' which afterwards became the 'Deux Amis.' Furthermore, you will get nine or ten entirely-unknown pieces: comedies—one in three acts, and in prose, another in one act, and in verse; comic operas, *divertissements*, *parades*, &c. Add to this an entire volume of songs and music, written by Beaumarchais himself; a volume of literary correspondence; another of diplomatic correspondence; another, again, with reference to that still mysterious affair of the Chevalier d'Eon and Beaumarchais,—and you may, if you strike the bargain, flatter yourself as possessing the richest and most unforeseen portion of Beaumarchais' MS. remains. M. Edouard Thierry was, if possible, still more quick in accepting than I had been in offering. He replied, 'courier par courrier,' and the money was enclosed in his answer. I was no longer in London. Obligated to go to the Hague, in order to complete a discovery about Corneille which I had made in the British Museum, I had left the next morning, not without informing M. Thierry of it; and, above all, telling him that M. Fr. Michel would, in my absence, be ready to conclude the bargain. He has done this in the most intelligent and happy manner. On my return from Holland, about a week ago, I learnt that the seven MS. volumes of Beaumarchais belonged to the Comédie-Française. This, Monsieur, is the whole affair. Although it is a true story and not a fable, I should still be inclined to draw a moral from it—viz., that it is lucky that, for once at least, London, which has taken from us so many treasures, has given us one back, and that this treasure has found so worthy a place.—Edouard Fournier."

J. M. S. DAUBIGNAC has published a monograph entitled "Histoire de Saint François de Borgia, duc de Candie, 3<sup>e</sup> Général de la Compagnie de Jésus."

"JOURNAL et Mémoires de Mathieu Marais, Avocat au Parlement de Paris, sur le Régence et le Règne de Louis XV. (1715—1737), publiés pour la première fois, d'après le Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque Impériale, avec une introduction et des notes, par M. de Lescure," is the title of a curious historical document just published.

OF new French pamphlets on questions of the day may be mentioned: Napoléon I., auteur du Testament de Pierre le Grand, par G. Berkholz; "Lettre d'un Patriote Polonais au Gouvernement national de Pologne, publiée avec une préface et quelques notes explicatives," par D. K. Schédo Ferroti, the author of "La Question Polonaise au point de vue

de la Russie, de la Pologne, et de l'Europe;" further, "La Justice et la Paix: Discours prononcé au service funèbre des Polonais morts dans l'exil," par l'Abbé Henry Perreye; and "Ephémérides Polonaises, Février et Mars 1863."

THE plan of establishing French "criminal" settlements at New Caledonia will be carried into execution in the course of next year. In January the first 400 condemned will set out; they will first of all be employed in making the roads in the island.

THE present French Minister of Public Instruction, M. Duruy, is the author of a History of Rome, of which the fifth edition is forthcoming at Hachette's.

"LES Métaux dans l'Antiquité," by Rossignol, of the Institute, is a valuable contribution to classical antiquities.

A NEW edition of the French Codes by Louis Tripié is in the course of preparation. It will be issued in different sizes, and on different kinds of paper; the "Edition Illustrée," on vellum, at 50 francs.

"LE Télégraphe dans ses Relations avec la Jurisprudence civile et commerciale," par Filippo Serafini, "Professeur de Droit Romain à l'Université Royale de Pavie," with notes by Lavielle de Lameillière, has appeared.

THE third edition of Casimir Périer's "Le Finance et la Politique: De l'Influence des Institutions politiques et de la Législation financière sur la Fortune publique"—has been incorporated in Michel Lévy's Nouvelle Bibliothèque.

WE notice two new French periodicals—"Le Cauchemar: Journal critique, littéraire et des Théâtres, paraissant le Dimanche," and "Gleaner Catholique," a fortnightly publication.

ANOTHER reply to Charles Darwin's book "On the Origin of Species" has been published by Frédéric von Rougemont, an orthodox Swiss, under the title, "Man, the Ape, and Modern Materialism."

MR. JONCKBLOET has written an "Étude sur le Roman de Rénart."

THE catalogue of the MSS. in the Angers Library, by A. Lemarchand, has been published.

A HISTORICAL treatise "On Weights and Measures from the time of Charles the Great to our own, together with all the Laws, Decrees, and Ordinances on the subject now in force in France," by A. Barny, has appeared at Hachette's.

A. RUCHERE has written "De la Justice civile en Angleterre." The first and second volume of a new work by Abbé Darras—"Histoire générale de l'Eglise depuis sa Création jusqu'à nos Jours"—has been published.

THE first volume of C. A. Alexandre's French translation of Mommsen's "Roman History" has appeared in Paris.

"TROIS Ans d'Esclavage chez les Patagons: Récit de ma Captivité, par A. G. Guimard," is to appear in Paris on the 1st of next month. "Six Ans en Amérique (Californie et Orégon), par l'Abbé L. Rossi, missionnaire," is the title of a volume just published at Brussels.

THE second volume of Ernest Lafond's translation of Ben Jonson into French is nearly ready. M. Hetzel also announces "Goethe: ses Mémoires et sa Vie, par Henri Richelot; tome iii."

A BERLIN artisan has recently come into possession of Martin Luther's marriage ring, the inscription of which bears the names of Luther and his *nun*-wife. The authorities have no doubt of the genuineness of the relic.

DR. FR. STRAUSS has written a new life of Jesus, differing in all respects from his former "Leben Jesu." Renan's "Vie de Jésus" is not popular in Germany; and, it is said, of the three translations not one will cover the expense of printing.

WE extract the following items from a most interesting paper, recently read in the "Verein für Erdkunde," in Dresden, by Dr. Pfund, "On the Germans in Pennsylvania":—"For more than three generations separated from their mother-country, they have yet, with many peculiarities of their own, retained on the whole the original German character. They are mostly peasants; and, with all the obstinacy of a true German peasant, they distrust everything and everybody unknown to them. Even their immigrated countrymen, whom they call *Deutschländer*, have to suffer from this mistrust for a long time—until they have by many trials shown themselves to be in all respects worthy of being received into the community. At the same time, this sort of suspicion against all newcomers is not without its just foundation, considering that Europe does not exactly send her *élite* to America, and that Germany still continues to empty her hospitals and workhouses officially into those regions. The first immigrations of Germans into Pennsylvania date from the



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time when Louis XIV. of France devastated the beautiful Palatinate. The number of German descendants is calculated at above a million, and of those who still speak German at more than half-a-million. Of the fifty-five counties into which this country of more than 2000 square miles is divided, thirty are still considered entirely German. The influence of their English neighbours has so far prevailed upon the German Pennsylvanians that they too have adopted the strict English Sunday; but in general they adhere to the principle of widest toleration, of 'live and let live.' From their fathers they have inherited the love of 'something to drink;' and the Yankees, trying to introduce teetotalism, were anything but successful. 'Our fathers drank, and became rich notwithstanding: we will drink likewise,' said they. 'You Yankees don't know how to drink. You are not drinkers, but *drunkards*!' The women are true models of their sex; they work in the field, prepare the flax, shear the sheep, make soap, manufacture the linen for the house, and milk the cows—things of which the wife of a Yankee would never dream. They are excellent cooks; and one of their favourite dishes, the so-called *Latwerge*, consisting of apple-jelly and syrup, is highly spoken of. Hospitality is one of their principal virtues; and, if the farm should be so situated that strangers become somewhat too frequent, the proprietor establishes an inn close to his house—the Yankee host preferring rather to fleece his guests. Altogether, the German manners and customs form a striking contrast to the common American mode of life and thought. Marriages, for instance, are not contracted as a business matter; and thus the whole domestic life of the German is generally an extremely happy one. The farm-yards of the German peasants are good—huge barns, small dwelling-houses. They begin to erect the latter a little more tastefully now; but they still cling to the primitive inner arrangement and furniture. The heavy tables, benches, wardrobes, &c., which the present proprietor has inherited from his forefathers and predecessors, he will not part with under any circumstances; while his American countryman does not for one moment hesitate to sell the dearest bequest, provided he can make his price. A German farm resembles a small village. Besides a dwelling-house and a barn, it comprises a smoke-house, a milk-house, a cyder- and a maize-house. The farms never get smaller, since the patriarchal custom never to divide them is still kept up most religiously. The children receive from their earliest youth, for every little service they may do, their payment in live and dead stock; and this property is kept together. When the young son marries, he gathers his belongings together into his car, his young wife seats herself in it and takes the reins, while he minds the cows. Their common fortune is spent in acquiring ground of their own. Generally they go into a slave-state, buy the property of a slaveholder which is considered to be entirely exhausted, and, to everybody's astonishment, in a very short time make it produce anew. The Pennsylvanian German never holds negroes as his slaves; but there are very many blacks among them enjoying their full liberty as free men. They are, in fact, considered to have been the first and most sensible enemies of slavery, and to have everywhere been the pioneers of free labour. Their political life is not of any moment. Only when their interests are at stake they make themselves masters of the elections; and they have to suffer greatly from their American neighbours for their shyness of political life, the latter making the most extensive use of the adage—'Qui tacet consentire videtur.' Of their German fatherland they know absolutely nothing, and their ideas of German princes are most wonderful. Thus, they cannot conceive them as yet without crowns and sceptres by way of *permanent* ornaments to their bodies and objects of dazzling beauty in the sight of their subjects. Of course, they see in every Prince by the Grace of God the most sanguinary tyrant; but then they are Republicans to the backbone. They enjoy fullest liberty of conscience; religious instruction is banished from the ordinary schools into the Sunday-schools. Geography is *sung* in the schools after some well-known tune. The most interesting lessons are the 'speaking-exercises,' in which the pupils make extempore speeches on any given subject.

A NEW novel by Friedrich Spielhagen, the able author of "Problematische Naturen," is on the eve of publication. It is called "Die von Hohenstein," and treats of the history of a noble family of ancient lineage. Further is announced as forthcoming, "Lebensrathsel, gelöste und ungelöste," by Otilie Wildermuth, a collection of tales and stories.

THE "Free German Hochstift" has received a further contribution of 1000 florins from the Emperor of Austria "towards the restoration of Goethe's house."

THE "Russische Revue," edited by Wilhelm Wolfsohn in Leipsic, has entered its second year. Its chief tendency—"to make the German public acquainted with the social and literary state of Russia, exclusive of politics as such" (the Polish question, for instance, is entirely ignored)—will remain unchanged.

TWO more volumes of the new edition of Luther's "Complete German Works," edited by Irmischer and Enders, have left the press.

THE second and last volume of Max von Eelking's "Die Deutschen Hülfsstruppen im nord-amerikanischen Befreiungskriege, 1776 bis 1783," has appeared.

DR. MARFELS, from Coblenz, intended, according to the latest advices, to continue his travels from Rangoon through the Shan states into the territory of the Laos, and thence to Esmok, in the Chinese province of Yunnan. He thinks of returning in next February. The advantages of a direct trading route from Rangoon to China would be very considerable, since a road from there would lead right into the heart of China.

THE total of the expenses of the late gigantic Gymnastic Festival at Leipsic amounted to about 70,000 thalers, the receipts to about 50,000: so that the city has only to bear the deficit of 20,000 thalers—which it does most cheerfully.

AMONG the various German meetings of the season we notice one to be held by commercial travellers, chiefly with a view to operate against the enormous charges of the hotel-keepers.

OF the second volume of Mendelssohn Bartholdy's Letters a second edition has been published already.

"DIE Entstehung und Fortbildung des Lutherthums und der kirchlichen Bekenntnisschriften desselben von 1548-1576" is the title of a forthcoming work by Dr. Hepp.

FREDRICH FLEISCHER, the head of the well-known Leipsic firm, died a fortnight ago.

GERVINUS'S "History of the Insurrection and Regeneration of Greece" has been translated into French by J. F. Minssen and Leonidas Sgouta, editor of the *Themis* of Athens.

"DIE psychische Erhaltung des Menschen," by Dr. Plagge, is the title of a new "physiological and medical work for the educated."

A SECOND emendated edition of Tischendorf's "Synopsis Evangelica (ex quattuor Evangelis ordine chronologico concinnavit, brevi commentario illustravit, ad antiquos testes denuo recensuit, C. T.)" is in the press.

OF recent statistical works we notice: R. Boeckl's "Historical Development of Official Statistics in Prussia;" "Congrès International de Statistique à Berlin, 1863;" "Engel's Compte-rendu général des Travaux du Congrès International de Statistique dans ses Séances tenues à Bruxelles 1853, Paris 1855, Vienna 1857, et Londres 1860."

"A GENERAL Survey of the History of the Development of Ceramic Art" has appeared by C. Kolbe, as an appendix to his "Geschichte der Königlichen Porcellan Manufaktur zu Berlin, nebst einer einleitenden Uebersicht," &c.

NOVELTIES in the German drama for the ensuing winter season are: "Geld und Adel," by Joseph Weilen; "Olympias," by Friedrich Mart, an Austrian officer; "Manlius," a tragedy in five acts, by Alfred Königsberg.

THE Baroness von Tautphous has rewritten her popular novel, "At Odds," in German—not merely translated it. It will be published at Leipsic during the present month.

"OLAVII Rudbeckii Atlanticae seu Manheimii, pars quarta," originally published in 1702, of which, however, nearly the whole edition was consumed by fire, has now been reproduced "photo-lithographically," similar in size and paper to the other three volumes, of which many copies exist in public and private libraries. There have also been added some notes to this fourth part of an important work, incomplete for the last 160 years, by M. Klemming, librarian at Stockholm.

IN celebration of the day when Holland freed herself, fifty years ago, from French rule, two monuments will be erected at the Hague and at Scheveningen, where William I. landed. Besides these, there are to be founded a kind of Pantheon and a School of Trade, in memory of the great event, at Amsterdam.

A NEW Dutch work on metre, entitled "Over dichtmaat, versmaat en versbouw, insonderheid in de Hollandische, Duitsche, Frantche, Grieksche en Romeinsche, Arabische en Oud-Indische poëzie," has appeared, by T. Roorda.

OF recent Dutch books we notice "Agatha,

De Genius van het Kransje—Een verhaalint het dagelijksch leven," in two volumes; Witkop "s Menschen ontwikkeling;" Dr. E. de Pressensé's "De Kritische School en Jesus Christus," with reference to Renan's book; and the "Statistisch Jaarboek van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden," tenth and eleventh year.

DR. R. DOZY has written "Het Islamisme," part of a greater work entitled "De Wornaamste Godsdiensten."

"TEKER IEMANDS BAGAADJE," by Charles Dickens, has received a very favourable review in a recent number of a critical Dutch journal. The English of this title, as most of our readers will not have guessed, is simply "Somebody's Luggage."

A BOOK of travels, "Een Zomer en het Zuiden," by G. Keller, is advertised.

AN interesting reprint of the Treaty of Commerce between America and Holland, dated Oct. 8, 1782, has been issued.

A DUTCH work on Renan's book is entitled "Evangelie volgens Ernest Renan, en volgens J. H. Scholten. Medegedeeld en toegelicht door O. A. Spitzen, pastoor te Heino."

A NEW Dutch novel, under the title "Hoe hij Koning werd," in two parts, has been published at Dordrecht.

THE first number of the "Bulletino del Museo Nazionale di Napoli" (Medagliere della R. Lecca) has been issued.

THE Russian Ministry of Finance has offered a prize of 1000 ducats for an improved Alcoholometer. Specimens, not to exceed the price of twenty-five roubles, are to be sent in till the first of January of next year.

SCHTEPKINE, one of the greatest modern Russian dramatists, died a short while ago at Yalta in the Crimea.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(Anonymous Communications cannot be inserted.)

### CAESAR'S INVASIONS OF BRITAIN.

To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR,—In my observations (READER, 5th Sept.) on Dr. Guest's papers in the *Athenæum*, I made no personal remarks. In his answer he treats me in a different way; but I shall not follow his example, though the temptation is great, and I can retort, if I choose, sharp enough. However, I should not convince any better if I did so; and I wish to show that I seek the truth, and not a victory.

Still, I must say a few words in reply to that part of his letter which is not argumentative. In referring to my edition of the Commentaries I gave the date and the names of the publishers. It is a small book, perhaps not much known beyond schools, but I spent much time and labour over it, and I have not yet seen any edition of the Commentaries which has attempted what I have attempted to do, though my edition is still capable of improvement. Dr. Guest says that I shall not quarrel with him for repeating my advertisement. Certainly I shall not. I hate quarrels. Nor shall I tell the Doctor what I think of his remark. I shall only say that I have no pecuniary interest in the sale of the book.

Dr. Guest, though he knows that the length of Caesar's first voyage is a difficulty, carelessly made it an hour at least—I think I may say an hour and a half—longer than it was. I corrected this mistake; on which he says, "If Mr. Long, fresh from the perusal of Ideler, chooses to pour out a flood of very cheap learning on the subject, I leave him to the enjoyment of his triumph." There is no greater folly than to charge a man with what you cannot prove. I am not sure that I know to what work by Ideler he refers; but I have none of Ideler's works. I never read them. I never looked into them.

Dr. Guest is "loth to believe" that I wrote Ouissant "merely to make out a resemblance between Witsand and Ouissant." I am obliged to him for his care of my character; but I can look after it myself. Though not learned in mediæval matters, I knew that the name of the place has been written Witsand; and it is possible that Witsand may mean White-sand. It is possible, too, that, though Witsand has a meaning in the Teutonic languages, it may be merely a Teutonic form of a Gallic name, which, written according to French fashion, would be Ouissant. But I am ready to admit that my opinions on such matters are of no value. Dr. Guest says that the name Wissant "has of late years been written Vissant." This may be so; but I have not seen it. I only know that people who can speak French generally pronounce it Vissant.



# THE READER.

10 OCTOBER, 1863.

and write it *Wissant*, in conformity with French usage in many foreign names beginning with *W*. I followed Walckenaer in my note on Caesar when I said that the Flemings "still call it (*Wissant*) *Isten*, and the French sailors *Essen*." A man must follow somebody for what he does not know himself. Dr. Guest follows mediæval writers, who, of course, are infallible. I followed in this matter Walckenaer, who, I know, is not infallible. I have read his work carefully, and I think that it is a useful book. I have been told that he was an honest man, and so "I am loth to believe," as Dr. Guest says, that he has fabricated names to mislead men who are weak in mediæval learning.

This brings me to the chief matter of this letter. After expressing his belief that Walckenaer's statement is a mistake—and it may be for what I know—Dr. Guest says, "I believe it was the same disposition to rely on second-hand authorities that led Mr. Long into a more serious error;" that is, an error more serious than following Walckenaer, who, after all, may have had authority for what he said. He then says, "If I had turned to Strabo," &c.; which means, that I used Strabo somehow without turning to him.

The question is, whether I have understood Strabo or not understood him; not whether I have turned to him. Many persons know that I must have turned to Strabo often, for I have given evidence of it. As to my being able to understand Strabo as well as most people, I shall have credit for that with those who know me. Those who do not, may consider that the judgment of a great mediæval scholar against me is final, and I must submit to my sentence. I set no great value on any reputation for knowing something of ancient geography; but all knowledge is useful; and the late Colonel Leake, almost as good a judge as Dr. Guest, thought that I had used Strabo and other ancient geographers to some purpose.

Now we come to the learning of the matter. I say nothing of Dr. Guest's translation of Strabo, except that a man who cannot "turn to" Strabo, and reads Dr. Guest's translation, would come to a right conclusion if he said that he could not infer from the translation whether the *Itium* was in the country of the *Morini* or *Menapii*. I also object to the Doctor's translation of Strabo's *ναυσταθμῶν* by the word "port."

We now come to authority for which I think that the Doctor has more respect than I have. First, he quotes the Latin translation of Strabo. These old Latin versions were very useful once, and still may be of some use. They were made by men of ability and good scholars; but they are not of much value where there is any great difficulty, nor can they be decisive in a matter of interpretation. The Latin translation of the words in dispute (*ναυ σταθμῶν καὶ τὸ Ἴτιον*) is a literal version of the Greek, exactly like Dr. Guest's "among whom also is the *Itium*." I declare—with as much honesty as can be expected from a man who has "committed himself," as the Doctor says, "to a statement which can only be supported by doing violence to Strabo's language"—I declare that I do not understand the Latin version.

I have not a copy of the French version, and I am puzzled by Dr. Guest's quotation ending with the words "et chez lesquels on trouve le port *Itius*;" for there ought to follow the relative clause, which might be in this form—"où César s'embarqua," &c., or something of the kind. This addition makes a little difference in the clearness of the French, for we then see why "le port *Itius*" stands where it does. I am inclined to think that the French translator understood the passage as I do. If he thought that Strabo intended to say that there was another port, or other ports, besides the *Itius*, he might have expressed this meaning beyond doubt by the insertion of the word "aussi" in the expression "et chez lesquels on trouve le port *Itius*." But there is a very good reason why he did not do so. Strabo mentions four usual points of transit from Gallia to Britain, and if in this passage he means that there was another besides the *Itius*, then there would be five points of transit instead of four, and Strabo would contradict himself. I set not the slightest value on Strabo's assertion about there being four points of transit; the question is not the truth of what he says, but the meaning of it.

I believe Groskurd's translation—"wo auch der Hafen *Ition* ist"—to be ambiguous. It is a literal version, and not a good version. It has been suggested to me that, if Groskurd had said "wo ebenfalls" instead of "wo auch," he would

have clearly expressed that, besides the fourth harbour, there was also a fifth. This is true; but then he would have made Strabo contradict himself; and perhaps he did not think that it would be respectful behaviour to a man to whose shade (*Manen*) he has dedicated his version.

Now, if Dr. Guest will empanel a jury of twelve discreet men, I will argue before them the question of Strabo's meaning, and I will prove to them from Strabo's use of words that I have understood him right; and, at the same time, I shall inform the court that what Strabo says is quite irrelevant to the matter in discussion, which must be decided by Caesar's text.

Groskurd, who is really a good translator, knows when his German "auch" will not render Strabo's *καί*. For instance (p. 250), there is *δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ Ταπαιρῖνον*, &c. Now Xylander takes no notice of this *καί*, and his version is deficient. Groskurd translates it by "Jedoch . . . nur," which to some people may seem an odd translation of *καί*; but it is the meaning of the passage. Strabo says (p. 234) that *Sinuessa* is on the gulf of *Setia*, and adds *ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὸ ὄνομα*. Groskurd translates *καί* by "auch," which has no meaning here; but Xylander translates it better—"et a sinu nomen gerit," omitting to translate literally the words which follow *τὸ ὄνομα*. Again (p. 206), Strabo, speaking of the high Alps, says, *περὶ δὲ δὴ καὶ συνίστατο οἱ ἄρσται*: which Groskurd translates "die Gipfel, um welche denn auch die Räuber sassen." Xylander simply says "ubi degebant latrones," which I prefer to Groskurd's version, though Xylander's version is not quite exact. I could add other instances; but, as great criminals sometimes say, I reserve my further defence for my trial.

Agrippa, says Strabo (p. 208), made one of his great roads through Gallia towards the ocean. Dr. Guest translates the passage "to the ocean (so) and the *Belloaci* and the *Ambiani*," in which there is no meaning. Groskurd translates it correctly—"die dritte (Landstrasse) gegen den Ozean, zu den *Belloakern* und *Ambianern*." Strabo does not tell us at what point on the coast Agrippa's road terminated; and I believe that he did not know. It is certain that, according to Strabo's notion, it did not terminate in the country of the *Morini*, in which I assume that *Boulogne* was. This is a sufficient answer to the Doctor's puzzle. I certainly do not admit that we know that Agrippa's road terminated at *Boulogne*; nor do I deny that it did; nor do I defend Strabo's geography of Gallia all through. I am content to find out his meaning, and to make use of him, when I believe him to be right.

As I am supposed to have walked about *Wissant* with my "eyes shut" (Dr. G.), if ever I did visit the place, the less I say of it the better. I may have been misinformed about the length of the brook, but not about the fact of there being good land at the back of *Wissant*. I believe, I never denied that there has been a small creek at *Wissant*; but Dr. Guest's tidal harbour for 800 ships is not yet established. He proves that it would not be possible now to draw up a fleet like Caesar's on the beach; and that it would be quite impossible to draw it up the sand-hills, to which I assent most willingly. But, if there have been such great changes on this coast that Dr. Guest's huge harbour is filled up, why may not my beach have undergone some change also?

Finally; Dr. Guest's theory of the changes on the Kentish coast being such that, at a given time of the moon's age, the stream ran (B.C. 55) just in the opposite direction to that in which it runs now, is disposed of. The suggestion that Caesar did not leave his anchorage at the ninth hour, as he says that he did, must be given up too, for it is hardly possible that any two men can disagree on the meaning of Caesar's text. It remains to be considered whether it was possible or not under the circumstances for Caesar to go northward. Dr. Guest, who appears to have nautical knowledge, which I have not, would really do some good service if he would settle this point. If Caesar did not go north, he went the other way, and did not land at *Deal*. I don't care where he landed, and I shall accept the conclusion to which facts will lead. But I shall be sorry if Caesar is proved to be false, for he says that he "went on."

GEORGE LONG.

## CALCESCENCE.

To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR,—For the benefit, partly of your non-scientific readers, and partly of those who may have read inattentively the abstract of my papers on Calcescence, lately published in your columns, I will undertake to answer very briefly the remarks

contained in Mr. E. L. Garbett's letter, which you published in your last number.

1. According to your correspondent, the rays to which any substance is impervious are of the same species as those which it emits at some temperature; and he concludes that steam, because of its absorption of Herschellic rays at ordinary temperatures, must emit such rays at the temperature of incandescence. But this is a mistake. The law of Kirchhoff, to which your correspondent seemingly refers, and as to the nature and value of which much misapprehension prevails, does not connect emissions and absorptions at different temperatures; nor is it a fact that all substances, at a given temperature, emit rays of the same nature as those they are capable of absorbing. To meet the many cases in which this does not take place, Professor Kirchhoff assigns to his constant—*m*, I believe he calls it; the formula is  $e = ma$  (or something analogous), *e* being the emissive power, and *a* the absorptive power—the special value of *nought*.

2. Your correspondent, in the next place, doubts whether any of the Herschellic rays, which I presume the oxy-hydrogen flame to emit, can ever reach to any distance from the source, in consequence of the absorption to which they are liable, on the part both of the steam thrown off by the flame and the general moisture of the surrounding atmosphere. Now, as to the first point, the oxy-hydrogen flame, with reference to the Herschellic rays with which I am concerned, is in the same predicament as a flame containing sodium-vapour is with regard to the particular species of Newtonic rays which gives to its characteristic colour; and, by parity of reasoning, if the apprehensions of your correspondent were well-founded, this colour would be invisible at some distance from the flame. As to the absorption of the moist atmosphere generally, which your correspondent, perhaps, had principally in his mind, it has not been found to interfere with the many experiments on Herschellic rays carried on in the free air; nor do I expect it would with mine.

3. Your correspondent further inquires whether the solar beams on reaching the earth must not be regarded as deprived of nearly all their constituent Herschellic rays, except such as in refrangibility adjoin the red of the Newtonic spectrum. For an answer to this query I must refer him to the investigation of Professor Müller of Fribourg on the limits of the Herschellic region of the solar spectrum; but, with regard to my proposed experiment, the question is scarcely relevant, as it is immaterial for its success how far those limits extend, provided that any Herschellic rays reach us at all in any quantity. That such is the case, is shown by the very experiment adduced in my paper, in which the abstraction of the Herschellic rays by means of a water-diaphragm extinguished the incandescence previously produced by the joint action of all the solar rays concentrated in the form of a mirror. This fact proves that the sun, as a source of Herschellic rays available on earth, is quite adequate for the purposes to which I intend to apply it.

4. Your correspondent then also asks whether any solid but rock-salt and flint-glass has been proved to be pervious to any Herschellic ray at all? He might have easily satisfied his curiosity on the subject by referring to the proper works, from which he would have learnt that most solids of the same category as those he adduces are more or less permeable to Herschellic rays. Even black glass has been found by Melloni to be so; and, if proof were required of the permeability of the red glass, which is more particularly in question, to the same rays, it would be afforded by the fact, mentioned in my paper, of the burning of wood all by means of rays that had passed through this kind of glass—as the limited band of Newtonic rays, to which it likewise gives access, would be scarcely competent to produce by itself the high temperatures required for the purpose.

5. Your correspondent finally represents me as saying that the coloration of metals or of opaque bodies generally proves their absorptive power with respect to Newtonic rays. Now, in the first place, I spoke of metals alone, of which I mentioned prominently that they have been found not to fluoresce; and, in the next place, supposing the coloration of metals was owing, as the writer erroneously presumes, to a transmutation of the more refrangible Newtonic rays, these rays would still have been absorbed within the scientific meaning of the term, or, at any rate, within that in which alone I employed it, and which does not signify annihilation.



# THE READER.

10 OCTOBER, 1863.

I will leave it for your readers to decide whether your correspondent has proved his point—that I have “overlooked” circumstances which “must defeat” my experiments—or whether they will side with the British Association who have thought fit to provide the means for their execution. I am, &c., C. K. AKIN.

## GRIMM'S GERMAN DICTIONARY.

To the Editor of THE READER.

14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,  
London, W. Oct. 3, 1863.

SIR,—In several notices of the death of Jacob Grimm, his large “German Dictionary” was referred to as a “fragment,” and regret was expressed at its non-completion. I am in a position to assure the public that this would convey an altogether erroneous impression. The MS. of the Dictionary was completed before the first sheet was printed; and though during their lives the two brothers did not wish the arrangement and revision, before going to press, to be placed in other hands, a co-editor was appointed on the death of Wilhelm, and he has already prepared the letter K; and, as soon as the arrangements necessary upon the death of the elder brother are completed, the publication will proceed, and the publisher is confident that it will progress much more rapidly than it was possible during the life of the two authors.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

SYDNEY WILLIAMS.

## SCIENCE.

### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE.

SECTIONAL REPORTS (continued).

#### SECTION A.

*Description of the Star “Chromatoscope:” an Instrument to Examine and Compare the Rays of the Stars.* By Mr. A. Claudet, F.R.S.—The author remarked that the scintillation of the stars is probably due to the evolution, in different degrees of swiftness, of the various rays their light emits. These rays seem to divide during their long and rapid course through space as if they were dispersed by a refractive medium, and we see them following each other in quick succession. The change is so instantaneous that, although we see distinctly the various colours, we cannot judge of the separate lengths of their duration. It has occurred to Mr. Claudet that, if we could increase on the retina the length of the sensation produced by each ray, we should have the better means of examining them separately, of comparing their intensities, and the length of every vibration. This problem may be solved by transforming the infinitely small spot of the star into a large circle, as can be done with an incandescent charcoal at the end of a wire rapidly revolving round a centre. When we look at a star with a telescope we see it fixed on one definite part of the field of the glass; but if, with one hand, we slightly move the telescope, the image of the star changes its position, and during that motion, on account of the persistence of sensation on the retina, instead of appearing like a spot it assumes the shape of a continued line. Now if, instead of moving the telescope in a straight line, we endeavour to move it in a circular direction, the star appears like a circle. This principle has led to the construction of the instrument, which communicates the perfect circular motion that it is impossible to impart by the hand. On the top of a stand is established a conical tube, lying horizontally at each end upon two vertical wheels, by which it is steadily supported. These wheels revolve in a groove, cut on the tube at each of its extremities. By means of these grooves, and the wheels on which the tube is supported, we can make it to revolve freely and regularly upon its axis. In the middle of the tube there is another groove, in which works an india-rubber band which connects it with a large grooved wheel, which, being turned by means of a crank, impresses a rotatory motion on the tube. Inside the tube is placed a small telescope or an opera-glass, the eye-glass of which is exactly central with the small end of the conical tube; while the object-glass is placed in an eccentric position, by means of two screws, fixed on the two extremities of the diameter of the large end of the tube. The axis of the telescope can be so inclined as to take various degrees of eccentricity; so that, while the whole machine makes the conical tube revolve upon its axis, the axis of the telescope revolves round the former in an eccentric direction. The eccentric motion of

the telescope is such that any star corresponding with the axis of the external tube is refracted through the object-glass, and its rays dispersed as if that object-glass were a revolving prism; and during that revolution the image of the star describes upon the retina a circle proportionate to the eccentricity of the telescope, exhibiting on its periphery the various rays emitted by the star—all following each other in spaces corresponding with their duration; showing, also, blank spaces between two contiguous rays, which correspond with the black lines of the spectrum. We have, in fact, a kind of spectroscope, by which we can analyse the particular light of any star; and, further, by this instrument we may arrive at the discovery of the real cause of the scintillation, and compare its intensity in various climates, and at different altitudes of a given star.

*On the Connection which exists between Admiral Fitzroy's “Canton Telegrams,” and the luminosity of Phosphorus.* By Dr. Moffat.

*On the Distribution of Heat on the Sun's Surface, and the Currents in his Atmosphere.* By Mr. Murphy.—The author refers to the researches of Father Secchi, which have led him to conclude that the sun's equator is sensibly hotter than its poles, and remarks that this follows from the meteoric theory of solar heat. The asteroids which revolve round the sun and fall into its atmosphere as meteors, probably occupy, like the entire solar system, a lenticular space, having its greatest diameter nearly coincident with the sun's equator; and, if so, a greater number of meteors must fall on the equatorial than on the polar regions of the sun, making the former the hotter. The meteoric theory will also account for the currents in the sun's atmosphere observed by Mr. Carrington (see the *Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 13th April, 1860). He finds that the spots in the lowest latitudes drift most rapidly from west to east. Were the sun's atmosphere, like the earth's, acted on by no other motive power than the unequal heating at different latitudes, the relative direction of the currents would be the reverse of this, in virtue of the well-known principles of the trade-winds and “counter-trades,” and this would be true at all depths in the sun's atmosphere. But, if meteors are constantly falling into the sun's atmosphere, moving from west to east with a velocity scarcely less than that of a planet at the sun's surface, and in greatest number in its equatorial regions, there is a motive power which is adequate to drive its atmosphere round it from west to east, and with greatest velocity at the equator. The intensely bright meteor-like bodies which Messrs. Carrington and Hodgson simultaneously saw traverse the sun's disc moved from west to east; and they were, in Mr. Murphy's opinion, asteroids falling into the sun.

*On the System of Forecasting the Weather pursued in Holland.* By Professor Buys-Ballot, Director of the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.—In the plan pursued in Holland observations are taken at four principal places—Helder, Groningen, Flushing, and Maestricht. On the indications afforded at these places the forecasts are based. The author remarks:—“For every day of the year and for every hour of the day I have very carefully determined the height of the barometer in the place of observation at that height above the sea where it is suspended. This is a cardinal point not sufficiently observed in England, and not at all in France. The difference of an observed pressure from that calculated on I call the departure of the pressure—positive when the pressure is greater, negative when it is less. Those departures, besides the observations of the other instruments, are communicated from post to post. The rule is now very simple. If the departures are greater (more positive) in the southern places than in the northern, greater at Maestricht or Flushing than at Groningen or Helder, the wind will have a W. in its name; when the departures are greater in the northern places the wind will have an E. in its name. More accurately, you may say, the wind will be nearly at right angles with the direction of the greatest difference of pressures. When you place yourself in the direction of the wind (or in the direction of the electric current) you will have at your left the least atmospheric pressure (or the north pole of the magnet). When the difference of pressure of the southern places above the northern is not above four millimètres there will be no wind of a force above 30 lb. on the square mètre. Moreover, the greatest amount of rain will fall when the departures are negative; and, at the places where the departures are most negative, there also the force of the wind will be generally stronger. Moreover, there will be no thunder if the baro-

metric pressure is not less than two millimètres above the average height, and when at the same time the difference of the departures of temperature is considerable. Those rules, and especially the first two, were laid down by me in 1857, in the *Comptes Rendus*; and on the 1st of June, 1860, the first telegraphic warning by order of the Department of the Interior was given in Holland. It was unfortunate that those telegraphic warnings were not introduced four days sooner, for in that case the first communication would have been a first warning against the fearful storm of May 28, 1860, called the Finster-storm. All of you know how amply Admiral Fitzroy has arranged the telegraphic warnings all over England. The rules used in Holland have answered well, as is shown in the translation of a paper of Mr. Klein\*, captain of a merchant-ship, whereto I have added my observations and signals compared with the signals of Admiral Fitzroy. My own paper dates from June 1, 1860, and is extracted by Mr. Klein; but I preferred that the less complete and precise paper of a practical man be translated, because I thought that the seamen would put more reliance on it. From the tables added to that translation it appears that I have warned from my four stations, just as Admiral Fitzroy has done from his twenty. It must, however, be recorded that, besides those four stations, there are also some stations—Paris, Havre, Brest—in France, and some in England—Hartlepool, Yarmouth, Portsmouth, Plymouth—that send me their observations. Generally they arrive too late; and therefore they throw but very little light on the forecasting.” . . . The author remarked that, for the future, “the normal heights of barometric pressure, or better, of the barometers which are read, must be conscientiously taken; the observation must be made at more points once a day, and mutually communicated; and at days when there are greatly different departures—that is to say, of three millimètres—or when there is change of inclination, there must be sent a message at noon or in the evening of the same day. In all cases, not only the pressure in the morning, but likewise that at night should be given. A critical indication is when the previous day the northern stations had greater departures and the following day the southern had greater departures, even when the difference in the latter case was small. A caution should be given when the difference of the departures is four millimètres.”

*On the Augmentation of the Apparent Diameter of a Body by Atmospheric Refraction.* By Mr. S. Alexander.

*On the Conditions of the Resolvability of Homogeneous Algebraical Polynomials into Factors.* By Mr. J. J. Walker.

*On the Elasticity of the Vapour of Sulphuric Acid.* By Mr. T. Tate.—The author gives general formulæ expressing the law connecting the pressure and temperature of the vapours of sulphuric acid diluted with different equivalents of water; and also shows that, for diluted acids, Dalton's law of the elasticity of vapours is approximately true.

*On the Result of Reductions of Curves obtained from the Self-recording Electrometer at Kew.* By Professor W. Thomson.—The author said the photographs up to last March have been reduced to numbers, and monthly averages taken. Each month shows a maximum in the morning, sometimes from 7 to 9 a.m., and another in the evening from 8 to 10 p.m. There are pretty decided indications of an afternoon maximum, and another in the small hours after midnight; but the irregularities are too great to allow any conclusion to be drawn from a mere inspection of the monthly averages. Three terms, if not more, of the harmonic series for each month will be calculated to judge whether the observations show any consistence in a third term (which alone would give four maxima and four minima), or a first term (which alone would give one maximum and one minimum in the twenty-four hours). There is a very decided winter maximum and summer minimum on the daily averages. That for January is more than double of that for July. This part of the subject will also require much work to work it out. In the reductions hitherto made negatives have been included with positives, and all the sums have been “algebraic” (i. e., with the negative terms subtracted). Very important results with reference to meteorology will, no doubt, be obtained by examining the negative indications separately; and again by taking daily and monthly averages of the fine-weather readings alone. This part of the subject and the comparison of the amounts of effect with wind in different quarters have not yet been investigated.

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*On a Mercurial Air-Pump.* By Mr. J. Swan.  
—In general arrangement and appearance this instrument resembles a barometer, with very large lower reservoir, having an inlet and outlet pipe at the top of this, each provided with a stop-cock, and with the upper part of the barometer tube very greatly enlarged. This air-pump was said to be specially adapted for the exhaustion of small vessels. It was proposed that the instrument should be made entirely of wrought iron. Among its advantages were small cost and simplicity, its efficiency not depending upon fine workmanship.

## SECTION B.

*On the Extraction of Thallium on a Large Scale from the Flue Dust of Pyrites Burners.* By W. Crookes, F.R.S.—“All the processes for the extraction of thallium hitherto published by myself and others have been applicable to but small quantities of the material from which the metal is obtained. They have in most cases directed the employment of distilled water and porcelain basins, and have involved the passing of sulphuretted hydrogen through filtrates—a method of proceeding altogether out of the question when large quantities of deposit are to be dealt with. Having for many months past been occupied, in conjunction with Messrs. Hopkins and Williams, manufacturing chemists, of Wandsworth, on the extraction of the metal from an amount of material far greater than has ever been treated before, I propose to bring before the meeting an account of the methods we have ultimately adopted. I have received from various quarters some hundreds of specimens of deposit, flue dust and minerals, every one of which was first of all carefully tested for thallium by means of the spectroscopic. The practical employment of spectrum-analysis is, I regret to say, of very limited use, and has caused me many disappointments before I finally determined to abandon it, except by way of confirmation in subsequent experiments. The spectrum by itself gives no indication of quantity. The green line produced by a residue containing but one part of thallium in a thousand is as vivid and distinct as the line given by the pure metal, and, therefore, before I could decide whether a deposit contained sufficient thallium to repay for its extraction, it was necessary to make an estimation in the moist way by exhausting a weighed quantity of the dust with water, and adding hydrochloric acid to the solution. Associated with thallium in these deposits is unfortunately a variety of other metals, which render the separation of the thallium in a pure state a rather difficult matter. Amongst these metals I have found mercury, copper, arsenic, antimony, iron, zinc, cadmium, lime, and selenium, together with ammonia, sulphuric, hydrochloric, and nitric acids. In a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain on Friday evening, March 27, 1863, I referred to a curious parallelism between the discovery of selenium and that of thallium. The great Swedish chemist, Berzelius, was engaged in the examination of a residue for tellurium, when he found a hitherto-unknown metalloid, to which he gave the name of selenium. In my own case a very similar residue was also being examined for tellurium by means of the spectroscopic, when I first noticed the green line which led me to the discovery of thallium. Soon after the publication of that lecture, Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor was kind enough to send me a powder which is beyond doubt a portion of the identical residue in which Berzelius found selenium. The original specimen is preserved in the laboratory of Guy's Hospital, in a bottle labelled as follows:—‘Mixture containing selenium from the Gripsholm Works in Sweden. Sent by Professor Berzelius to William Allen in 1820.’ William Allen was formerly lecturer on chemistry in Guy's Hospital. The powder was given to Dr. Taylor by Mr. Daniel Hanbury some years since. The authenticity of the specimen is thus placed beyond a doubt. It is of especial interest to be enabled to decide positively whether thallium was present or absent in the mixture in which Berzelius discovered selenium. This I am now able to do. I have examined the specimen sent by Dr. Taylor with the most scrupulous care in the spectroscopic, but have been unable to see the faintest trace of the green line. Had thallium been present it would scarcely have escaped the keen observation of Berzelius—that most acute and persevering of modern chemists. Amongst those manufacturing firms to whom I am indebted for flue dust, my thanks are especially due to the Walker Alkali Company and Messrs. Allhusen and Sons of this town, Mr. Spence and Messrs. Roberts, Dale, and Company of Manchester, Messrs. Chance Brothers and Adkins and Company of Birmingham, the

Metropolitan Alum Company of Bow, and Messrs. Wilson and Son of Glasgow. From each of these firms I have received every assistance which I could desire, in specimens from different parts of the flues, and their entire stock of thalliferous flue dust, varying in quantity from one or two up to thirty cwt. Were I to mention those who have kindly forwarded me specimens—unfortunately containing no thallium—I should have to give a catalogue of half the chemical works in the kingdom. My thanks are particularly due to J. Lowthian Bell, Esq., Mayor of Newcastle, for the handsome present of an ingot of thallium, weighing half-a-pound, prepared at his aluminium works at Washington. The flue dust upon which we have as yet operated amounts to about five tons, the whole of which has been treated by the method I am about to describe. Some of the gentlemen I see around me, who are in the daily habit of dealing with much larger quantities of materials, may perhaps smile at the mention of difficulties of manipulating such an amount; and yet, even in the well-appointed laboratory of Messrs. Hopkin and Williams, and with the valuable personal superintendence of these gentlemen, the difficulties have been very serious. In the first place, the whole of the material had to be boiled in water and then filtered. As a matter of course, the filtrate is extremely acid, and, notwithstanding the most careful watching, the filters would occasionally break, and a considerable loss of material ensue. Then again, when the liquor is left to deposit, so that the thallium solution may be decanted, the residue occasionally sets into a hard compact mass, which expands in cooling, and splits the vessels in which it is placed. In this way we had the misfortune to lose many pounds of metal; three twenty-gallon pans have been broken in one night. Further, the choice of a vessel in which the material could be boiled was a matter of some difficulty. Enamelled iron vessels, which seemed to offer the best means, were found to be very objectionable. The acid solutions rapidly destroyed the enamel, and the thallium was then precipitated upon the exposed iron. These are a few of the difficulties which we had to encounter in the early stages of the proceedings; but they have happily been surmounted; and the process I am about to detail is one by which any manufacturer, bearing in mind the facts I have just stated, may set about the extraction of thallium on as large a scale as he may deem desirable. The process which is at present adopted at Messrs. Hopkin and Williams's laboratory is as follows:—The thalliferous dust is first treated in wooden tubs with an equal weight of boiling water, and is well-stirred; during this operation a considerable quantity of nitrous acid is evolved; after which the mixture is allowed to rest for twenty-four hours for the undissolved residue to deposit. The liquid is then syphoned off, the residue is washed, and afterwards treated with a fresh quantity of boiling water. The collected liquors, which have been syphoned off from the deposit, are allowed to cool, and are precipitated by the addition of a considerable excess of strong hydrochloric acid; and the precipitate, consisting of very impure chloride of thallium, is allowed to subside. The chloride obtained in this way is then well washed on a calico filter, and afterwards squeezed dry. I may mention that from three tons of the dust I obtained sixty-eight pounds of this rough chloride. The next step in the process with this large quantity is necessarily a tedious one. It consists in treating the crude chloride in a platinum dish with an equal weight of strong sulphuric acid, and afterwards heating the mixture to expel the whole of the hydrochloric acid. To make sure of this, the heat must be continued until the greater part of the excess of sulphuric acid is volatilized. After this the mass of sulphate of thallium is dissolved in about twenty times its weight of water, and the solution filtered. On the addition of hydrochloric acid to this solution, nearly pure chloride of thallium is thrown down; this is collected on a calico filter, well washed, and then squeezed dry. The object of the process so far has been to obtain a tolerably pure chloride; but, as thallium is most easily reduced to the metallic state from the sulphate, it is now necessary to again convert the chloride into sulphate. For this purpose we add the dry chloride gradually to hot sulphuric acid, using four parts by weight of strong acid to six parts of the chloride. The mixture so obtained is heated strongly until all the hydrochloric acid is expelled, and the residue assumes the form of a dense liquid. This, being set aside, solidifies on cooling to a white crystalline mass. When this is dissolved in water, an immense amount of heat

is evolved, and great care must be taken to avoid breakage of the vessels. The best way of dissolving it is to add it slowly to ten times its weight of hot water. A solution is thus obtained, which must be filtered, and, on being concentrated and set aside to cool, crystals of sulphate of thallium will be obtained, which may be rendered quite pure by re-crystallization, a little hydro-sulphuric acid being previously added, if necessary, to separate arsenic, mercury, &c. The final step in the process is the reduction of the metal from this sulphate. Many ways can be adopted for the reduction when only a few ounces are under experiment; but, when the quantity of crystallized salt is from a quarter to half-a-hundredweight, a process must be devised which will admit of considerable quantities being reduced without too much expenditure of time or trouble. Experiments in the dry way were not very successful. No difficulty was experienced in partially reducing the metal by igniting the sulphate with black flux, or with cyanide of potassium, in a clay crucible; but I could not remove all the sulphate in this way. When sulphate of thallium is projected into a crucible containing fused cyanide of potassium, there is an immediate reduction to the state of protosulphide, which forms a brittle, metallic-looking mass of the lustre of plumbago, and fusing more readily than the metal. A few cells of Grove's battery offer a most ready means of reducing the sulphate; and, in quantities less than half-a-pound, nothing can be simpler than the electrolytic process. For reducing the metal in quantity I found no plan so good as its precipitation with metallic zinc. Plates of pure zinc (which must leave no residue whatever when dissolved in sulphuric acid) are arranged vertically round the sides of a deep porcelain dish holding a gallon. About seven pounds of crystallized sulphate of thallium are then placed in the dish, and water poured over to cover the salt. Heat is applied; and, in the course of a few hours, the whole of the thallium will be reduced to the state of a metallic sponge, which readily separates from the plates of zinc on the slightest agitation. The liquid is poured off, the zincs removed, and the spongy thallium washed two or three times. It is then strongly compressed between the fingers, and preserved under water until it is ready for fusion. The fusion of the metal is readily effected. An iron crucible is placed over a gas-burner, and a tube is arranged so that a constant stream of coal gas may flow into the upper part of the crucible. Lumps of the compressed sponge are then introduced, one after the other as they melt, until the crucible is full of metal. It is then stirred up with an iron rod, and the thallium may either be poured into water and obtained in a granulated form, or cast into an ingot. Thirty or forty fusions have been performed in the same crucible without the iron being acted upon in the least by the melted thallium. The products of these fusions were ultimately melted together and cast in an iron mould. The result is the accompanying bar of thallium, weighing a quarter of a hundredweight. Thallium contracts strongly on cooling. The coating of tarnish which it acquires while hot is instantly removed by water, which renders the surface perfectly bright. The liquid metal in the crucible, when protected by the stream of coal gas, can scarcely be distinguished from mercury. Thallium is not absolutely identical in colour with any other metal, but approaches nearest to cadmium and tin. It has perfect metallic lustre. Its specific gravity is 11.9. It is very malleable, but not very ductile. It can only be drawn into wire with great difficulty; but, by the operation technically known as squirting, thallium wire may be formed most readily. Thallium is very soft, being only exceeded in this property by the alkali metals. A point of lead will scratch thallium with the greatest readiness. Thallium possesses the property, in common with soft metals, of welding, by pressure in the cold. Rubbed on paper, it gives a dark streak, having a yellow reflection, which in a short time nearly fades out, but may be restored with an alkaline sulphide. Thallium is strongly diamagnetic, being in this respect nearly, if not quite equal, to bismuth. It melts at 550° F., and distils at a red heat, evolving brown vapours into the air at a temperature little above its melting point. When a minute fragment of thallium, or of any of its salts, is introduced into the flame of a spirit lamp, it colours it of a most intense green, which, when examined by means of a spectrum apparatus, appears to be absolutely monochromatic, communicating one single green line to the spectrum. This property of the metal is now too well-known to require further remarks; from it the name thallium was



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chosen. A magnificent green fire for pyrotechnic purposes can be made with chlorate of thallium, 8 parts; calomel, 2 parts; resin, 1 part. The chlorate of thallium is a beautiful crystalline, difficultly soluble salt, which may be prepared by dissolving the metal in chloric acid, or by mixing together saturated aqueous solutions of chlorate of potash and nitrate of thallium. It is anhydrous. At the present price of thallium, its employment for pyrotechnic purposes would be out of the question; but a very little reduction in price would enable its magnificent green flame to be advantageously employed for ship signals, as the extraordinary intensity and monochromatic character of the light would enable it to penetrate a hazy atmosphere without the change of colour suffered by the ordinary green lights in which baryta is used. The atomic weight of thallium is 203. This result, however, is not deduced from sufficiently accurate analyses to render it entirely trustworthy, and I am now engaged in determining the equivalent in a more accurate manner. The physiological action of thallium is a matter of some doubt. I cannot say that it has produced any particular effects upon me, although I have been much exposed to the action of its fumes during the last few months, and have occasionally swallowed a grain or two of its salts. The only effect which I have noticed, besides the staining of the hair and nails, is a corrosive action which the sulphate has on the skin, burning the hands and rendering the epidermis yellow and horny. In this respect it acts like mercury salts. Several thallium salts are sensitive to light. The protochloride and double phosphate of thallium and ammonia are especially so."

*On Thallium.* By Mr. J. L. Bell.—This paper referred to the operations on the metal at the Washington Chemical Works. The experiments were chiefly conducted by M. Breve, and were confined to the obtaining of salts, several of which were exhibited. The results had been somewhat abridged by the indisposition of M. Breve, supposed to have been occasioned by the effects of the experiments.

The President made a few remarks upon the position which should be assigned to the new metal. Two views, he said, had been brought forward on this subject. Some chemists of great authority were inclined to place this metal side by side with silver and lead. There was no doubt it did in many respects resemble lead most closely; but, on the other hand, it had been found that the atomic weight of thallium was greater than it would be if classed with those metals. The great amount of the specific weight of this metal was an argument, and he (the learned Professor) was inclined to think a very strong argument, for classing it among the alkaline metals.

## SECTION C.

*Reports upon the Granites of Donegal.* By Sir R. Griffiths, Professor Haughton, and Mr. Scott.—The first portion of the report contained a general description of the geological features of the county Donegal, with an account of the different facts observed by the members of the committee during their various tours in the county. It stated that, in many particulars, the nongranitic rocks of the county Donegal resembled those which are described by Mr. Macfarlane as characterizing the Huronian series of Canada and its Norwegian equivalent, the Tellemarken Quartz formation of Naumann; and the views put forward were supported by quotations from Mr. Macfarlane's papers in the "Canadian Naturalist and Geologist" for 1862, from the reports of the geological survey of Canada, and from Keilhan's "Gaea Norwegica." One of the points on which considerable stress was laid by the authors of the report was the occurrence of "a chalcédonic conglomerate, of which the cement is micaceous and the pebbles are mainly siliceous, of the chalcédonic variety, but consisting also of pieces of the mica-schist itself, and sometimes also of feldspar." This rock is an extremely characteristic feature of the N.E. of the county Donegal, and may perhaps be found to be present in a corresponding position in Scotland, as it would appear that conglomerates of a similar nature have been observed by Sir H. Griffith at Anie, in the neighbourhood of Callander, and by Professor Haughton at the summit level of the Crinan canal. The igneous rocks, which are very abundant in the county, were found to be regularly interstratified with the grits seen in Limshowan, while in the south of the county rocks of a similar constitution were found to be intrusive. Analyses of both varieties were given in the report. The coarse-grained varieties of these rocks were all termed by the authors syenites, as they class under the generic

term syenites all rocks which consist mainly of a Lombleadic mineral, associated with a feldspar, and with a quartz or mica, or both. This term includes diorite and other rocks, whose nomenclature seems at present to be not quite fixed, as the names are used in different senses by different authors. Limestone was found in considerable abundance; no fossils have been discovered in it; and it passes into crystalline marble in the neighbourhood of the granite. As to the granite itself, it contains the two feldspars orthoclase and oligoclase, with black mica, quartz, and almost universally small crystals of sphene. In some varieties of the rock it is so abundant as to induce the authors of the report to term it sphene-granite. This mineral has been long known to exist in the granite of parts of Scotland, and it is also found in that of Galway. Evidence was adduced to show the gneissose character of the granite when seen in the field, and its passage by insensible gradation into gneiss and mica-schist, in a manner precisely similar to that described by Keilhan as having been observed by him in Norway. In addition to this fact attention has been drawn to the stratified nature of the granite and to the occurrence of gneiss and of limestone in several localities within its area. In such cases the limestone is extremely rich in minerals, and is generally accompanied by a peculiar rock, called by the authors "sphene rock," which consists of orthoclase, quartz, and pyroxene, with sphene in extreme abundance; and a quotation was made from the Canadian report before referred to, to show that a similar connexion of these rocks had been observed in Canada. The report did not contain any statements relative to the age of the works of Donegal; but it expressed a hope that the labours of the Geological Survey of Ireland in Connaught and of the survey of Scotland would shortly afford data on which sound reasoning as to the age of the Donegal rocks might be based. The chemical constitution of the granites, syenites, and the included minerals was then discussed. Most of the analyses have already been brought before the Geological Society of London, and published in volume 18 of their *Quarterly Journal*. In addition to these, two analyses of Scotch granites were given, one from Strontian and the other from Tobermory, which had been selected owing to their similarity to some of the Donegal granites. The committee desired to express their obligations to Sir R. Murchison, who had kindly furnished them with the series of specimens from which these two had been taken. The report concluded with an important investigation into the mineralogical constitution of the granites, which was furnished by Professor Haughton. Only the results of the calculation were laid before the Association. The author intends to bring the investigation before the Geological Society of London at an early date. The following is a brief sketch of the results which have been obtained. It will be seen from the paper which has been already printed (*Q.J.G.S.L.*, vol. 18, p. 403) that there are four equations to determine four unknown quantities—namely, the quartz, orthoclase, oligoclase, and black mica—which are assumed to compose the granites in which they are actually present, and whose composition is taken exclusively from the analyses of specimens obtained in the district under examination. From the co-efficients of the four equations, which may be at once reduced to three by elimination of the quartz, ten constants are obtained, by the use of which the percentages are at once found. The application of this method of calculation to the seventeen analyses of granite and granite rocks, which are given in the report, leads to results which are unexpected. Nine of the granites give negative values to some one or more of the unknown quantities, and therefore cannot consist of the four minerals above-mentioned. The remaining eight give positive values, and therefore may consist of these minerals. On applying to these eight granites further tests furnished by equations relating to the different protoxide bases, it is found that not a single one satisfies all the conditions exactly; however, the degree of approximation between the calculated and observed percentages of the constituents is very close, as was shown by an example. From this result it follows that not a single granite of those which were examined can be represented by four minerals having the precise composition given in the report, although nearly one half of them might be represented by minerals having the same oxygen ratios as those assumed. Hence the authors would conclude that, as has been suggested by many petrologists, it is unsafe to draw conclusions as to the mineralogical composition of a rock like granite from the analysis of minerals picked out of veins and other coarse-grained portions of the rock, and that it is a for-

tiori more unsafe to apply to the case of any granite analyses of foreign specimens of minerals which have never been proved to exist in the district in which the granite occurs. The actual specimens which have been analysed are deposited in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, and a duplicate series in that of the Royal Dublin Society. A catalogue of the mineral localities of Donegal was appended to the report. Upwards of sixty species have been observed.

*Report of the Shetland Dredging Committee.*—This report, read by Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, described the results of the dredgings taken at the request of the Association. A considerable number of species had been added to the British fauna, amongst which were some which had been supposed to have died out—such as *Pecten Danicus*. The littorine species being found generally distributed over the bed of the deep sea, enabled the authors to confirm the supposition that the bed of the German Ocean had sunk considerably since the Glacial period. Mollusks and zoophytes of brilliant hues were not wanting at great depths; in connexion with which it was remarked that Dr. Otto Torell had obtained a bright-coloured coral from a depth of 1480 fathoms. Upon the mud-banks of the Shetland, in 80 or 90-fathom water, shells occurred equally bright in colour to those obtained in shallow water near the shore.

*On the Origin of Prismatic Structure in Basalts, &c.* By Prof. Wyvill Thompson.—The author's observations upon the basaltic prisms of the Giants' Causeway led him to consider that the hypothesis which explained their origin by the supposition that they had resulted from the pressure of spheroids upon each other during cooling was untenable. He suggested that the prisms were those of shrinkage, and that a peculiar tension, starting from a central point, was the cause of joint structure in them—the lines across a column being cross-fractures thus obtained. After the column was formed, chemical action or the infiltration of water might have effected this.

Mr. Jukes challenged the conclusions of the author; and Mr. Mallet pointed out that, if it was to be supposed that tension, arising from contraction of the mass during cooling, was the cause of fractures, the maximum tension must be where the cooling took place most rapidly, which would give a superficial starting point for it, and not a central one. To suppose that it commenced near the centre was to start upon a wrong hypothesis.

*Synopsis of the Bivalved Entomostraca in the Carboniferous Series of Great Britain and Ireland.* By Professor Rupert Jones and Mr. Kirkby.—The paper described the species of these small bivalved crustaceans, the shells of which had so long been regarded as those of Camellibranchiate mollusca.

## SECTION D.

*On the Structure of the Fruit of Cerodendron Thomsonæ Balf from Old Calabar.* By Professor Balfour.

*Note on Certain Influences regulating the Form of Leaves.* By Mr. D. M. T. Masters.

*On the Irruption of Syrrhaptes Paradoxus.* By Mr. Newton.—These birds, commonly known as Palla's sand-grouse, and of Chinese origin, have recently visited this country, but have been rapidly exterminated or driven away. It appeared from the paper that about 105 of these rare birds had been killed in the British Isles, of which number 63 were shot in Norfolk and Suffolk. Mr. Newton strongly condemned the unnecessary slaughter which had taken place, and was still taking place, among this species, which would have established itself here if it had received the commonest hospitality.

Mr. Swinhoe stated that, when he was in Northern China, the *Syrrhaptes* were found in great abundance during the winter season, and he ascertained that its summer habitat was in Central Asia—they migrated to Mongolia in the summer, and towards the east in the winter.

Dr. Grierson stated that in the south of Scotland, with which he was connected, the destruction of birds and the extinction of species was carried on to a disgraceful extent. In his own district, within the last twenty years, the jay had become totally extinct. It was true that birds of prey did destroy game; but there were other things besides which destroyed them, and there was a great number of birds with regard to which it was very doubtful whether they did or did not destroy game. He alluded particularly to the hedgehog, a harmless and innocent little animal but which would, nevertheless, shortly become extinct in the south of Scotland.

*On the Calabar Bean.* By Mr. Thomas Nunneley.—This bean was brought to this country and first introduced to notice by Dr. Christison,



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who, in investigating its properties, though he found no ill effects at first, in a few days became utterly prostrate. He made no further experiments upon himself; but he was now actively engaged with Dr. Fraser in experiments to determine what was the active principle in the bean. During the experiments of Dr. Fraser it was accidentally discovered that, when a portion of the extract was placed upon the eye, it had the effect of nearly closing the pupil. They knew that some poisons—Belladonna, for instance—dilated the pupil; but they had not before heard of anything that contracted it. The experiments at present were necessarily in very few hands. Mr. Nunneley described several experiments he had made with dogs, cats, and other small animals, and remarked that these animals seemed—although the poison given to them had no smell, and was mixed with food they liked—to have an instinctive knowledge that it was bad for them, and refused to take it until they were absolutely forced. It produced excessive salivation, and it made the animals very irritable. Mr. Nunneley also detailed the results of several experiments made with a view to discover what was the active principle of the poison, which was not yet determined.

## SUB-SECTION D.

*On the Physiological Effects of the Bromide of Ammonium.* By Dr. Gibb.—Bromine and its salts have been known for many years to possess considerable virtues, and some remarkable instances of their peculiar effects, physiological and medical, have been placed upon record. Amongst others, the power of absorbing hypertrophied structure has been observed, especially enlargements of the spleen and liver, lymphatic glands, and scirrhus growths. In the course of its use M. Huotte observed that anesthesia of the fauces was a result which its administration caused; and this circumstance, at first looked upon as objectionable, Dr. Gibb has endeavoured to turn to account, as a physiological result of extreme value and importance, in the practice of medicine, either in examinations of the throat and nostrils, or for the performance of operations upon either, or in the interior of the windpipe from above by means of the laryngeal mirror. To effect this object the bromide of potassium was freely given, internally, in large doses; but it failed to bring about this result unless in a very few instances, its action varying according to the idiosyncrasy possessed by the individual experimented upon. Its local action, although perhaps a little more certain and decided, was not to be relied upon. On looking through the other salts of bromine, none seemed likely to possess more of the anesthetic power than that of potassium; having had some experience, nevertheless, of the reliable value of the preparation known as the iodide of ammonium, it struck Dr. Gibb that the analogous substance, bromide of ammonium, might prove more efficacious than the potassium salt. He had the salt carefully prepared for his experiments by Messrs. Fincham of Baker Street, London. The bromide of ammonium, when pure, is perfectly white, and amorphous, with a feeble odour of seaweeds. Under the microscope, the salt is clear and transparent, and not crystalline nor deliquescent. It can, however, be crystallized in cube or quadrangular prisms. It possesses a slightly pungent, saline taste, not so sharp as that of common salt, nor so acrid as the bromide of potassium. Agreeably to the request of the General Committee, he had performed a large number of experiments since bringing the subject before the Association last year at Cambridge; but the present report combined the whole of the more important of his experiments from the first use of the salt, and from which are deduced its physiological and therapeutical properties. In pursuing this inquiry, the salt has been administered in small doses at intervals more or less long continued, in large doses frequently repeated or given at intervals, and in single daily doses. A comparison is also instituted between the relative effects of this salt and the bromide of potassium. It may be mentioned that, in these different experiments, healthy persons were selected, and according to the results obtained, so were certain diseases submitted to treatment to more fully bear out and confirm the physiological effects noticed. Effects of small doses:—About one hundred healthy persons, male and female, of various ages, were given small doses of the salt, ranging from one to five grains, three times or more a day, in water as a vehicle, and in some combined with a simple colouring agent, such as the tincture of alkanet root, or other substance. The period of its continuance varied from three weeks to several months, and the results were carefully noted. All were in tolerably good health

or nearly so, or, if affected with any particular ailment, it did not appear to be likely to interfere with the action of the drug. Two striking results were soon noticed in the greater number—namely, increase in the power of the appetite, and improvement of the complexion. With regard to the former its action was that of a decided tonic: for, whilst the persons ate more food, they were able to digest it well, the drug appearing to impart a soothing and comfortable sensation. There never was any tormina, nor the slightest tendency to intestinal relaxation, but the general functions appeared to be regularly and consistently performed. The tongue assumed a natural and clean appearance, and was moist, the skin and mucous membrane (presently to be noticed) performed their functions well, the circulation was not increased nor lessened, the heart's action continued regular, the pulse possessing good power and volume, and comfort was experienced after meals. If there were indications of indigestion or dyspepsia before the use of the salt, they yielded to the small doses given. In six or seven cases a mild diuretic effect was observed. If the small doses were continued for some time, these effects were not always continuous, and in a few persons slight nausea was produced with an impairment of the appetite. This was especially so if the drug were given in four or five-grain doses. In three cases only was there a little headache with giddiness and light-headedness; but the intellectual faculties were unimpaired. Coincidentally with the increase of appetite was a marked clearing of the complexion, especially observable if the face was naturally florid or the skin very red. This redness or floridity became paler, and the skin assumed a fine transparent freshness, indicative of healthful function. Dizziness, slight sallowness, or a heightened complexion become modified or altered, so that a more healthy, slightly pink colour was assumed. These effects were noticed sometimes when the salt had been taken but a few days.—Local and Constitutional Effects on the Mucous Membrane:—If the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat has been dry, or secreted less than natural, a healthy moisture is produced by small doses internally, which has proved very agreeable. In an instance wherein the taste was blunted and impaired, so that the rapid character of the solution employed locally was not noticed, it almost immediately improved, and became more sensitive to impressions. This is known to be the reverse with salts of iodine, which often produce a disagreeably bitter taste, pervading in some instances almost everything swallowed. Effects of large doses:—How far the bromide of ammonia resembles the potassium salt, the following experiments will determine. Huotte's experiments with the latter show well its influence upon various parts of the mucous tract, although he says nothing about the skin. M. Rames, however, observed an instance wherein the skin was so completely insensible that its puncture with a needle was not felt, and tickling of the conjunctive or fauces with a feather produced neither vomiting nor the desire to vomit. It was soon apparent in my own experiments with the bromide of ammonium that the entire mucous tract could be greatly influenced for good or for evil, according to the desire of the physiologist. And yet, with proper care and judgment, we are furnished with an agent in this salt that promises to be of immense benefit to suffering humanity in many obscure and heretofore intractable diseases. After enumerating a large number of experiments, Dr. Gibb went on to show the effects on atheroma, cholesterine, and fat in the general economy. Whether given in small, frequently repeated (2 to 5 grains thrice a day), or in moderately less frequent doses (5 to 10 or 15 once to three times a day), a decided influence was noticed upon the various agents which more or less constitute the adipose element throughout the body—a result that at first was quite unexpected upon his part. Various degrees of rotundity, increasing to positive corpulence or polysarcia, in persons otherwise in good health, yet in whom there was a decided and positive indication of excess of atheroma and cholesterine in the system, as manifested by the presence of the atheromatous expression, were sensibly affected according to the period of administration, the dose, or the combination of the drug with a certain moderate dietetic regimen. Of some five-and-thirty cases, in which corpulence may be said to have been present in various degrees, in all, with some five or six exceptions, did the bromide of ammonium exert a decided effect in diminishing weight and improving the general comfort; that is to say, when this agent was persisted in for some months, and in doses of 3 or 4 grains twice

or three times a day, several pounds in weight were gradually lost, and the individuals seemed to get thinner; nevertheless, the general health continued unimpaired, or improved still further under its use, the adipose development became decidedly less, the secretion from the oily sudoriparous glands, seen in a shiny face, was modified and diminished, and altogether there was an improved appearance in the countenance, which the persons themselves were fully sensible of. But, when the diet was moderately regulated, and the drug given in the mornings only before breakfast, the reduction of weight was more speedy, more decided and permanent, and the general health continued excellent. In most of Dr. Gibb's earlier experiments the pure bromide of ammonium was used to bring about these various results. The length of the present report permitted of a brief notice only of the value of the salt in the treatment of disease. To obtain its good effects it should be given with comparatively few combinations: for the union of its constituents, although by no means readily broken, is, at any rate, influenced by certain substances which negative its properties. Incompatible substances must especially be avoided, and the antagonism between it and salts of iodine must not be forgotten. Not the least of its advantages is that it can be given in those constitutions wherein the preparations of iodine disagree. General conclusions:—These may be stated as follows—1. In small doses, more or less long continued, bromide of ammonium acts as a tonic and absorbent, and exerts its peculiar properties upon the skin and mucous membrane. 2. It diminishes the weight of the body in polysarcia, causing the absorption of fat, cholesterine, and atheroma, when combined with a regulated diet; and this is effected with greater certainty than any other known substance. 3. It improves the intellectual powers, increases the bodily capacity, and promotes healthy function. 4. Locally, it possesses a soothing influence on the mucous membrane, and, according to the strength and mode of its application, so does it diminish sensibility. 5. In large, frequently-repeated doses, or given at intervals, it influences the entire mucous tract; it affects all the special senses, and produces anesthesia or impaired sensibility of the various mucous outlets. 6. All the poisonous effects are produced by very large doses, as from the bromide of potassium; but in smaller doses it is more certain and reliable, causes no diarrhoea or diuresis, nor anaphrodisias, and its special properties are exerted sooner and with less inconvenience.

*Note on the Change of Attitude which takes place in Infants beginning to Walk.* By Dr. Cleland.—The author exhibited drawings traced from the bisected body of an infant, which showed that, while the infant lay at rest, the thighs were bent, and that they could be brought into a straight line with the trunk, not by extension of the hip-joint, but only by bending back the vertebral column, so as to produce that lumbar convexity forwards of the column which afterwards becomes permanent.

## SECTION E.

*On Some Points in the Craniology of South American Nations.* By Mr. C. Carter Blake.—The object of the present paper was to reconsider some of the primary principles on which those craniologists who have classified the races of South America have based their arrangements, and to call especial attention to a few important exceptions which appear to invalidate the generalizations commonly accepted. Every practical craniologist is aware that Retzius's classification of human skulls into brachycephalic and dolichocephalic was applied by that illustrious Swede to the arrangement of the great leading South American types. The lamented and deceased craniologist gave, as examples of the brachycephalic type as exhibited in South America, the tribes of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, La Plata, Patagonia, and Tierra del Fuego; while the dolichocephalic or longheaded type found its representatives in the populations of Carib, Guarani, Brazilian, Paraguay and Uruguay origin. This broad generalized statement of facts still remains the accepted and predominant hypothesis. How far is it consonant with the extent of our knowledge on the subject? Those few tribes and nations of South America of which any accurate and reliable information exists are briefly recapitulated in the following observations, and especial attention drawn to the desiderata which appear in our collections. The geographical order will be adhered to, apart from any broad generalizations which may arise based on craniometrical classification—such generalizations, *e. g.*, as that of Morton, who divided the whole American races



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into two great families, the Toltecan, comprising the extinct half-civilized tribes which have become extinct during a pre-historic period, and the barbarous tribes. The latter division was subordinated amongst the Appalachian, Brazilian, Patagonian, and Tuegran branches. Mr. Blake then proceeded to criticize these types in detail. In the first place he pointed to Columbia; the characteristic type prevailing amongst the tribes of Venezuela is the Carib. The skull is here markedly longheaded, with the parietal diameter less than the longitudinal. The frontal bones are strongly flattened; the zygomatic arches large. Accurate and reliable evidence respecting the cranial conformation of the natives of Ecuador is wanting. The Cara and the Seyri are longheaded so far as known. There are several types in Peru. The Chincha type is shortheaded; the Chimú type is unknown; the Inca or Quichua is shortheaded, and flattened from before to behind by compression from the frontal bone to the occiput. In Bolivia there are the Aymara, longheaded, of which few examples existed in our collection; the Titiacac, longheaded, but of whom the other physical characters are unknown. In Chile the type is longheaded, so far as known at the present day. The Anthropological Society of Paris has recently sent a series of queries respecting the physical characters of the Chile races, which showed the utter want of information on this topic. In Patagonia the type is also longheaded, as in Tierra del Fuego, Paraguay, La Plata, and Brazil.

Commodore Maury asked Mr. Blake whether there was any relation between the distribution of any of the cranial types alluded to and the distribution of the inland basins. An attention to physical geography would, he was confident, throw much light on the question of race.

Mr. Markham pointed out that the Quichua and Aymara tribes were distinct as regards language. The Aymara language was as distinct from the Quichua as the Italian from the Spanish. The Chinchas were far more nearly allied to the Quichuas than were the Aymaras.

Mr. Crawford, after complimenting the author of the paper on the industry with which his materials had been collected, denied that craniology afforded us any sound knowledge of the affinities of races.

Mr. Greenfield embraced the opportunity of asking Mr. Blake to account for a remarkable formation of the skull nearer home. The Vallais of Switzerland was inhabited by persons—he would not call them a race—who had very singular brachycephalic or pyramidal-shaped heads, somewhat like Sir Walter Scott's, whose head was so small that it invariably happened no person in the most mixed assembly could put on his hat! The skulls of South American Indians, treated of in the paper of Mr. Blake, were chiefly dolichocephalic. Now we had no definite ideas of the history or antiquity of the American Indian; but we did know that the Vallaisans had inhabited this valley (only some thirty miles in length) for thousands of years. He wished to know how this could be accounted for?

Mr. Carter Blake, in reply, agreed with Captain Maury with respect to the advantages which were derived from a comparison of the cranial types with the geographical localities. He answered Mr. Crawford's complaint respecting the absence of any generalizations respecting the origin of the South American natives by saying that he was quite content to wait and accumulate facts. Physical characters alone could decide the affinities of a race; and, as Mr. Crawford had rejected the test of language, he failed to perceive what the characters were on which his classification was founded. The types of skull mentioned by Mr. Greenfield seemed to be common to the Laplander, Basques, and "Stone period" skulls.

Dr. Hunt could not listen to the observations of Mr. Crawford without rising to protest to the British Association against the sneers which Mr. Crawford was in the habit of casting in the teeth of anthropologists. Section E had become notorious for their neglect of all true science relating to man. All other sections made advance from year to year, but Section E did not, nor could it, seeing that very many of the papers read had been already submitted to scientific societies in London, and had been sufficiently discussed by scientific men. Dr. Hincks had remarked that Mr. Crawford was entirely ignorant of the science of language, and he was obliged also to say that his friend, Mr. Crawford, was not competent to judge of the value of craniology as a basis for the classification of man. It was useless to argue with one who rejected both physical and physiological characters as a basis of classification, and one who was also opposed to the evidence of language.

Sir Roderick Murchison, after commending the learning and ability of the paper, hoped that the science of anthropology, which had been founded by his friends Blumenbach, Retzius, and Von Baer, would ere long be recognised by the scientific world.

*On the Rivers of the Interior of Australia.* By the Rev. J. E. Wood.—The paper gave an admirable account of the rivers met with by Mr. Wood in his Australian explorations.

Mr. Jukes said that he had visited Australia in 1846 with an expedition, and had twice circumnavigated the island with the view more particularly of finding a safe passage for the merchant navy through the Torres Straits. He was much struck with a peculiarity in the Australian rivers. On one occasion, when travelling in the neighbourhood of the Swan River, he was very much puzzled upon finding that the river, which had been hitherto on his left hand, suddenly appeared on his right, though he had not changed his course, and had not crossed a stream. At length he remembered that he had, a mile or two back, ridden across a depression in the ground, on which there were heaps of sand and pebbles, and where the trees had a somewhat strange appearance. Then he recollected that there was a little water among the stones, and at last came to the conclusion—which turned out to be correct—that this singular depression was the stream-bed of the Swan river, lying between two portions of the river, each flowing for some two or three miles, at a depth of some ten or fifteen feet. Many of these Australian rivers had all the appearance of being only half made, and it was only recently that the reasons for this peculiar structure became apparent. There was an abundance of rain-fall no doubt in the country at certain seasons of the year, but at other seasons there was considerable drought, and the flatness of the country prevented the rain-fall running off rapidly, so that a good deal of the water was evaporated before it reached the coast. Even in the case of the great river the Murray, rising in mountains, the tops of which were almost perpetually covered with snow, the water at the mouth of the lagoon was sometimes so muddy that boats could hardly force their way through.

*On the Ethnology of Eastern Manchuria.* By Captain Fleming.—A short discussion took place on the paper, in the course of which Captain Fleming stated that North China offered the very best ground for missionary work, in consequence of the civility and honesty of the people, and their freedom from bigotry and prejudice. In fact, they could scarcely be said to have any religion at present.

*On the Commixture of the Races of Men.* By Mr. J. Crawford, F.R.S.—The author, after referring to the Mongolian race in continuation of previous papers, next noticed the commixture which has taken place within the vast insular region which French geographers have of late designated the Oceanic, as forming a fifth division of the globe. This great portion of the globe extends north and south from Formosa to New Zealand, and from west to east from Sumatra to within two thousand miles of the American continent. The most prominent aboriginal races existing in the vast region in question are: the Malay; the pygmy negro of the Malay Peninsula and Philippines; the stalwart negro, such as the people of New Guinea, New Caledonia, and the Fijis; the tall brown-complexioned people, or Polynesians, of whom the Tahitians, Tawaians, and Maories are examples; and, finally, the Australians. All these differ so completely in physical form that there can be no doubt of their being different races of men. The strangers that have intermixed with these aborigines consist of Hindus, Arabs, and Europeans of the north and south of Europe. Among the native races there has been little commixture, and, with partial exceptions, none to the extent of forming a permanent cross-breed. Between the pygmy Negroes and the Malays, although dwelling in the same countries, sexual union seems no more to take place than between closely-allied species of the lower animals in the state of nature. It is stated, however, that between the tall negroes of New Guinea, with its adjacent islands, and the Malayan settlers on their coast, a cross-breed has sprung up. The people of the Fiji group afford an example of a cross between the tall negro and the Polynesian, a fact to which the personal appearance of the people and their mixed language bear testimony. When, within the Oceanic region, the race is found to be one and the same, a difference of language as a test of race must, as in other parts of the world, go for nothing. Thus the Malays, the Javanese, some half-dozen

nations of Sumatra, a dozen of Celebes, and perhaps a hundred of Borneo, speak essentially different tongues, yet are of one and the same race, or at least differ no more from each other than do Europeans, African negroes, Hindoos, native Americans, or Chinese. The earliest strangers who mixed their blood with the people of the Oceanic region were the Hindoos, and, as might be looked for, it was confined to the race nearest to their own country, the Malayan, never having reached the rude and remote Polynesians and Australians; a fact sufficiently proved by the total absence in all their tongues of any trace of a Hindoo language. The number of the Hindoo settlers compared with the indigenous people must, in the nature of things, have been small; and it follows that it has left no trace of the peculiar characteristics of the Hindoo physical form. The only evidence of the intercourse consists in language and relics of Hindoo religion and customs, with Hindoo architectural monuments. These, however, are abundant, especially in Java and Sumatra, the nearest countries to Hindustan, and also the most attractive to the emigrant, from their extent, their fertility, and most probably also from their superior indigenous civilization. Among European nations the Portuguese and Spaniards, the latter more especially, are the only people who have intermixed to any considerable extent with the Malayan race, and none have done so to any appreciable degree with any of the other Oceanic races. In Malacca and Timur, the only portion of the Malayan Archipelago long held by the Portuguese, a cross-race has sprung up with so much of Malay blood as to be hardly distinguishable from the Malays themselves. In the Philippines a far more considerable population has arisen from the union of the Spaniards with the natives, known as the cross of the Red Man with the Spaniard by the name of Mestizoes, or hybrids. We possess one unique example of a hybrid race from the union of the European with the brown Polynesian, and have the blood of the two parties of equal amount. This is the case of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, who settled in the little unoccupied island of Pitcairn in 1790. In 1793 the colony consisted of the following parties:—9 Englishmen, 13 Tahitian women, and 6 Tahitian men, making a total of 28 persons; and in 1862, removed to Norfolk Island, Pitcairn being found too small to maintain them, they had risen to the number of 268: so that in 70 years' time the population had multiplied full nine-fold. The Tahitian men left no offspring; and, as neither European nor Polynesian has from the first joined them, they may be described as pure Mestizoes, or half-castes. When seen in 1814, a few of the members of this peculiar colony were of the dark complexion of the first mothers; but the majority, following the physical characters of the fathers, were not to be distinguished from the inhabitants of an ordinary English village. As at present settled in Norfolk Island, they are found to be wanting in the energy and enterprise of their paternal forefathers. A noticeable fact connected with this little community is the rapid increase of population, and this without any addition by immigration. It is a contrast to the stationary or retrograde state of population in the other islands of the Pacific. The difference, no doubt, has arisen from superiority of race and civilization; and, although the last of these had no higher source than a midshipman and eight English sailors, it was sufficient to generate intelligence and industry, and to exempt the colonists from the social vices which elsewhere hinder the advance of population.

*Visit to Dahomey.* By Mr. Craft.—An interesting *vis à voce* communication, confirming, in the main, Commodore Wilmot's account of his experiences.

*On the Extinction of Races.* By Mr. R. Lee.—A long paper, giving, among other things, statistics showing the rate of extinction of the various tribes which have given way to modern civilization. The author stated that it might be suggested as an almost abstract question for discussion whether the disappearance of the aboriginal tribes might be taken as a type of what might happen at a future period of the world's history, when the present population shall have given place to an order of beings superior to the now dominant race of mankind. Europe was now the centre from which this flood of civilized life was overspreading the globe, and our own Anglo-Saxon race contributed one of the chief elements of that civilization. It might be the lot of nations now springing into existence at the antipodes to outstrip her in the pursuit of knowledge, and, when ages shall have passed away, to supply a nobler race and a more perfect humanity to the lands which now rank



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foremost in civilization. Viewed as a bare fact, and taking it in connexion with what we knew of the previous history of man, there was nothing in the extinction of races to justify us in regarding it as a type of anything to follow at some future period. The man who now wanders free through the unknown wilds of Australia had not only not advanced in moral development since the formation of his species, but he had actually retrograded. We must, therefore, regard this extinction of races rather as an illustration of humanity in its crudest form shrinking and passing away before a race endowed with superior intelligence.

## SECTION F.

*On the Volunteer Force, its Comparative Cost, Development, Present State, and Prospects.* By Lieut.-Col. Allhusen.

*Observations on Criminals.* By Mr. Thomas Robins, Governor of Newcastle Gaol.—“The importance of this subject is attested by the fact that, in the year 1860, there were no less than 100,614 persons committed to the prisons in England and Wales, involving a cost of £533,407. 18s. 8d. 19,556 persons were in prison at one time. This question has been ably discussed during the last two years; but still the inquiry, ‘What shall we do with our criminals?’ has not received a satisfactory answer. It is too common a habit to consider crime in almost all cases as the result of drunkenness; this often interferes with our perception of other and more remote causes, and unnecessarily embarrasses an already difficult question, as errors always will. Now, though drunkenness is a vice frequently accompanying crime, and is justly recognised as a crime in itself, it is far from being the sole cause of other crimes. When we find that, of the 100,000 criminals, upwards of 8000 were under sixteen years of age, we are driven to the inference that many of the older criminals commenced their career in childhood. We must, therefore, look deeper into our common nature for that which is the cause of the most serious class of crime—those which are the most hopeless to deal with. In inquiring, then, into the causes of crime, we must glance at the distinctive and conspicuous features of the criminal mind. Amongst the qualities exhibited are intense selfishness, violent temper, vanity, sensuality, ignorance, and idleness. Bad training by parents is a fruitful source of crime. The child who has been excited to evil by corrupt example, whose moral nature has run to waste through neglect, or worse still, been distorted into deformity by systematic training in wickedness, was, till recently, looked upon by the world, and even by the comparatively benevolent, as an almost hopeless subject for philanthropic experiment. The amount of gross ignorance in the majority of criminals is almost inconceivable. Of the 100,000 alluded to, 34,279 could neither read nor write; 61,233 could read or write very imperfectly; leaving about 5000 who had attained to anything like a moderate amount of education;—this ignorance extends also to whatever labour they profess to have followed, however humble it may have been. I find, of the same number, 18,947 had no occupation; and 43,569 were of the humblest class of labourers. If society will not provide for orphan children, and enforce their being cared for in proper asylums, where they shall be taught the necessary duties of life, and be educated for some useful future course, it must pay the penalty by maintaining them as criminals. Without entering upon the question of hereditary tendencies, there are the corrupting influences of older criminals upon the juvenile population, not only by example, but by direct instruction. Labour is the true foundation on which any plan of prison discipline should be based—profitable labour if possible; but from work the prisoner should not be permitted to escape. This should have been one of his earliest lessons, and must, when in the prison, form the leading feature of his education. Unless a prisoner be taught the great duty, nay, the absolute necessity for labour, in vain do we place in his hands powers which are as likely to be used for evil as for good. A mind subdued by habitual industry will be found better fitted to receive religious impressions, to appreciate moral precepts, and profit by mental culture. Few men at present engaged in the management of prisoners work with much hope of producing a permanent improvement, knowing that, as soon as the prisoner is liberated, he is thrown back, weakened by his first false step, into the same circumstances which led to it. This could be effectually removed by having refuges—English Lushs—at which a prisoner should be sure of work, for which he should at first receive wages something lower than the wages of the ordinary labourer; and, in the event of his

remaining steadily at his work, the compensation should increase in proportion to his industry, making the ordinary price of labour the maximum of payment. Where inconvenient or impracticable to employ them on land, workshops should be opened, which would be the more convenient form of meeting the evil in towns; the plan has already been acted on in London and Wakefield with great success; I believe, also, in Birmingham. Newcastle stands amongst a few other towns remarkable for a large proportion of female prisoners. If public laundries could be established it would furnish a great deal of employment for poor women, and at the same time be an advantage to the public. Up to a recent period the element of hope for practical purposes has been almost excluded from our prisons. Some encouraging prospect should be held before the criminal to invite him to exertion, and awaken in him some ambition to raise himself; and, on the other hand, there should be an alternative which the most callous and indifferent would dread. This brings me to the question of punishment, about which there are so many conflicting opinions; and here I must assert that the charge of pampering prisoners is not applicable at Newcastle. A quotation from the diet table will, I think, satisfy every one that prisoners here have no undue indulgence; in addition to the meagre diet, strict silence as a rule is rigidly enforced. The apparent conveniences in the cell are only such as are necessary to health, and the cleanliness and order required are regarded by the mass of the prisoners rather as a punishment than a favour. I have no sympathy with those who would make a prison anything but a disagreeable place. The following plan, which I have before suggested, has since received the sanction of many practical men of great experience. That islands off our own coast, at a moderate distance from the mainland, and from each other, should be made convict dépôts. With a sufficient staff a governor would then be in a position to bring to bear upon criminals a system of discipline from which we may fairly hope to see some satisfactory result. If men of violent character found that the authorities were strong enough to subdue them, and defy their attempts at revolt, they would be more likely, when sent out as free emigrants, to make themselves acceptable in a new country. Suppose one of the Scotch islands to be adopted for a convict dépôt, a plan something like the following might be carried out:—Let there be on the island about ten separate prisons, the officers’ residences to form a village at the point of the island nearest the mainland. There should be near the village a barrack for the accommodation of an armed guard; the governor having from his residence telegraphic communications with all the prisons, would be able, in the event of an outbreak, to concentrate such a force upon any one particular prison as would crush any attempt. One of these buildings should be used for the close confinement and punishment of those apparently incorrigible, in which the most severe discipline should be enforced, the convicts while in this building being never allowed out of their cells on any pretence. Another should be used for carrying out a discipline a little less rigid; and a third should be used as a reception and probationary prison. The other buildings would afford an opportunity of testing different kinds of discipline, and for classifying prisoners, constituting a reformatory course, and affording to each an opportunity of gaining some advantage in proportion to his efforts to deserve it, in being drafted to the public works or some other field of labour, as circumstances would make it desirable. Correspondence between convicts and friends should be a great favour, to be earned by exemplary conduct; and tickets-of-leave at home should be granted in very exceptional cases only. In the two buildings allotted for the confinement of the worst class of convicts, there should be no assembling for chapel; but scripture readers or missionaries should, under the direction of a chaplain, instruct the prisoners in their cells. Men of infamous character and conduct should not be liberated on the ground of ill health, to recover and renew their vicious courses. A suitable infirmary should be provided, with proper necessities for the sick; they should then take their chance, as any honest poor man would be obliged to do. It would be better for them to die in a gaol infirmary, where they would receive both spiritual and medical assistance, than in the foul dens to which they would return if liberated. The idea sought to be embodied in the foregoing plan is a combination of the deterrent and reformatory principles, under circumstances which would admit of their being carried out in their integrity. To facilitate the working out of

the reformatory process, the lowest class of convicts should be separated from those in whom remained any ground for hope; the bad should be subjected to a rigid discipline, such as would destroy any hope of gaining anything by resistance; but encouragement should be given to all to acquire some amelioration of their condition by a persevering course of good conduct.” Mr. Robson concluded by expressing his opinion that it was the duty of society to do its best to reform the criminal.

## SECTION G.

*On the Diagonal Principle of Iron Ship-Building.* By Mr. R. Taylorson.—In this principle the line of resistance to forces acting in the direction of the vertical planes is diagonal to the circumferential line of the body of the ship, thereby opposing the greatest amount of resistance that could be given at an angle equivalent to the inclination of the planes. Ships built on the diagonal principle were stronger, the author affirmed, than those on the vertical, at the rate of 100 per cent.

*On a Mode of Rendering Timber-built Ships Impregnable and Unsinkable under Moderate Crew Power as in Leaky Vessels.* By Admiral Sir Edward Belcher.—Referring to a pamphlet by Mr. Walters, who proposed to effect his object by introducing copper cylinders between the timbers, the hold beams, and indeed every opening where cargo did not prevent—calculating that these displacements or cells would about compensate for difference of specific gravity between cargo, vessel, and gear, so as to simply reduce her to the state of a water-logged craft, to save crew, vessel, and such portions of cargo as might be secured in air-tight vessels—the author stated that the pneumatic trough had suggested to him the propriety of close sealing the holds, or underplanking the hold beams, and saving those spaces between them for the storage of light dry goods above that deck (which was generally lost), and placing loose planks as a temporary deck. In the event of a dangerous leak, or even a large hole being stove in the bows or bottom of a ship, he proposed securing the hatches from beneath to hatches above, screwed firmly in opposition to each other and filled in by pitch from the upper or open hatch. It would be apparent that, if the ship was air-tight the water could only enter so long as the air was compressible; and, by inverting the pump-boxes and rendering them air-pumps, the leak would not only be stopped, but, by the continued action of the air, it would be expelled by the very orifice by which it entered. Therefore the customary and continued labour and wear of the power of the crew would not be required to such an extent, if at all, when once the necessary quantity of air had been forced in.

*On the Improvements now being carried on in the River Tyne.* By Mr. Ure.—An admirable paper, which want of space only compels us to omit; in it a full account of all the works progressing at Shields and Tynemouth was given, and the results hoped for stated. In the discussion which followed, Mr. J. Scott Russell said that, in the river Clyde, whereas he remembered a time when there were only a few fishing-boats able to get to the quay at Glasgow, and also the wonder with which he went down to see the first two-masted vessel come up to the quay there was now sixteen feet and twenty feet of water at the quays, and vessels of all sizes came there. The great secret by which this had been done was simply the application of steam directly to the excavation of the river. He was sorry to see that there were many people, and engineers even, who at the present day were dreadfully afraid of the knife. They preferred preserving what they called the natural course of the stream, and by paring a little here and filling up a little there, left the depth of the channel to be kept up by the scour. There was no cure for the Tyne but the knife. The great power they had to trust to for preserving the depth of the channel was not the scour of the stream, which they could not alter the quantity of, but the power of the tidal wave which came up the channel. It appeared that the tidal wave came up the channel faster and faster according as the depth of the channel was increased, without the least regard to the width of the channel or the area of water. They might expect that, when they deepened the river until the mean depth of its channel was fifteen feet, then he would promise them that the tidal wave would travel up their river at the rate of sixteen statute miles per hour.

*Remarks on Armour-Plating for Ships.* By Captain Douglas Galton, F.R.S.—After referring to the experiments on the *Warrior* target, the author remarks: “The most severe test to which any target has been subjected at Shoeburyness



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is far less severe than the ordeal which ships would have to withstand in defending the entrance of or in forcing a passage into a harbour. At the trial of the *Warrior* target, already referred to, the nature and extent of the test to which it was subjected were as follows:—Twenty-nine rounds in all struck the target, embracing a total weight of 3336 lbs. of metal, propelled by 400 lbs. of powder, and representing an amount of work done in foot-pounds of 62,570,000; of this total, however, 32,392,000 go to the credit of shell and solid shot at low velocities, which are held to be almost innocuous against such targets as the *Warrior*. Of the thirteen rounds of solid shot at high velocities, four only were 68-pounders (and one of these is said to have missed the target), representing work done to the extent of 10,260,000 foot-pounds—about one-sixth of the total work; and, if one round missed, as alleged, one-eighth. Thus, three out of the twenty-nine rounds go to the credit of the old 68-pounder, which is said to be the most effective gun in the service against iron plates. Of the twenty-nine rounds not more than five or six were fired in salvo, and yet the plates were deeply indented, buckled, and badly fractured, and many of the fastening-bolts were broken; so that, had the target been part of the side of a ship rolling on the sea, the plates would probably have fallen off in consequence of the destruction of the fastenings. But the strain in such a test as this is far less than that from a well-concentrated broadside, such as the crew of every French ship is regularly exercised to give. The arrangement required for the armour-plating of a ship is a strong front plate, in which deflection under blows shall be prevented, but which shall have some cushion behind to prevent the full concussion of the blow being communicated to the side of the ship. The best form to distribute material in a beam, so as to prevent deflection, is to obtain depth; hence, in tubular girders, the top and bottom flanges are separated by a comparatively light web. Without exactly comparing the effects of the blow of a shot to the weight of a beam, it is apparent that, as the best form in which to place the material to resist shot is that which will allow of the smallest yielding at the point of impact, it follows that, after reserving a sufficient face of metal for the front plate, the remainder should be placed in that shape which is resorted to for obtaining stiffness in beams. The author then proceeds to describe the target invented by Mr. Chalmers.

Mr. J. Scott Russell thought that, however varied targets might be in design, wood should enter into their construction.

Mr. J. Nasmyth expressed his opinion that, for armour-plates to answer the end for which they were designed, they must be backed by some elastic substance, and the substance, in his opinion, best adapted to give the requisite elasticity was compressed wool. As Capt. Maury was present, he should like to have his opinion on the subject of cotton, and whether it had been found to answer so far as his experience went.

Capt. Maury said he had not had an opportunity of gaining a great deal of experience on this subject, nor had he had an opportunity of witnessing the experiments that had been made upon cotton. There had been experiments to test the capability of cotton to resist cannon-balls; but the results had by no means been satisfactory. He thought that cotton had got a false reputation. In the early days of the American difficulty they thought that cotton could resist balls successfully; but when it came to the test they found the bales did not answer the purpose.

Professor Pole said that Mr. Nasmyth had been kind enough to lay his plan of using compressed wool before the Iron Plate Committee. They wished to have the plan tried; and a recommendation to that effect had been made, so that its amount of resistance might be ascertained, but some official difficulties had hitherto prevented its being done.

Mr. J. Scott Russell said the whole course of experience had been to show that they must arrest and shatter the shot at the earliest possible moment, and in the shortest space of time when it struck the armour.

*On Improvements in Machinery and Apparatus for Cleansing and Purifying Casks.* By Mr. Davidson.—In the paper which the author read before the Association in the year 1849 on the "Desiccating Process" he took occasion to mention its application to the purifying of brewers' casks, one million having at that time undergone the process; but it had not been made clear if they ought to have had a previous operation performed on them—namely, that of cleaning—which was effected by machinery of peculiar construction, the first of which was introduced in 1843 by the

author, in concert with Mr. W. Symington. These machines still continue in high repute; but there is, however, one objection—they are only calculated to cleanse one cask at a time. His new process is as follows:—The machine consists mainly of two circular discs, with an upright shaft or spindle in the centre, which has a screw at each end (the threads being cut right and left-handed); the two discs have, likewise, each a corresponding female screw, which, when turned round on the upright spindle (the same being temporarily fixed), it will be easy to see, will cause the discs to advance or recede from each other, according as they are turned to the right or left hand. Such is the mode by which the casks are secured or released from the machine—that is, by turning in one direction—the casks are effectually secured between the two discs; by turning the reverse way they are released. Any number of casks which the bottom disc will contain, and even a second tier (if desired), can be fixed and afterwards cleansed at one operation—say, two sets of five or ten casks. The best cleansing medium is found to be a small quantity of sharp shingle, along with two or three gallons of hot water. The time occupied in cleansing ordinary dirty casks is about five minutes.

*Observations on Foundations of Bridges, &c.* By Mr. Thomas Page, C.E., F.G.S., &c.—The system pursued by the author in the various works he has executed under the water-level without the use of coffer-dams is first described, the details being derived from the construction of Westminster bridge, although the foundations of Chelsea bridge and Greenock pier are described. The valuable paper, which was admirably illustrated by diagrams, concludes by stating why the author prefers the system he has brought under the notice of the Section to the system of foundations by cylinders of iron filled with brickwork or concrete, which has been so generally acted upon during the last fifteen years. He considers it important that the foundations of each pier should be one undivided structure; that it should not be broken into separate parts, as it is in cases where cylinders are used; and that, besides the resistance due to the horizontal area of the foundation, it should embrace the additional resistance afforded by the friction due to the vertical surfaces of the piles; and thus—short of founding on rock itself—it would present the most solid resisting mass that could be formed. The facility and rapidity with which such a foundation can be formed with a surface of granite or other durable stone, recommends itself for breakwaters in deep water in preference to the system of forming a slope with a large expenditure of material and labour; and it is to be considered that a vertical face is less dangerous to vessels approaching a breakwater in rough weather, as against it the sea would only dash without breaking, while on the slope the waves become breakers, and many instances have been known of ships being lost upon the slopes. The application of this system of construction to harbours is a subject of great interest and importance at the present time, both for expedition in completing the works and for economy.

*On the Paper Manufactures of Northumberland and Durham.* By Mr. W. H. Richardson.—The author stated that the principal improvements that have been made in the manufacture of paper in late years are in the details and general efficiency of the machinery, whereby a much larger quantity of paper is made with the same apparatus than formerly; and in the superior management of the chemical processes. The introduction of Esparto grass, the importation of which has been steadily increasing, was also noticed: 10,000 tons of this were imported in the year 1862 into the port of Newcastle alone, the greater part of which was forwarded into Scotland, Lancashire, and elsewhere. Esparto, or Alfa, as it is called on the African coast, is a coarse grass which grows in sandy places in almost all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and has been used from time immemorial for making mats, ropes, &c. No material alteration in the machinery or apparatus is required for working esparto, and very much less power is required. The successful working of this fibre depends mainly on the careful and proper adjustment of the quantity and strength of the chemicals employed. The quantity of soda ash required for neutralizing the gummo-resinous matters in the fibre so as to admit of its being made into a pulp, is very large, though not so great as is required for straw; and the fibre, unlike rags, never having before been subjected to bleaching or other chemical treatment, also requires very much more bleach powder to bring it to a colour suitable for printing paper. The quantities required are from five to six times as much as for cleansing and bleaching the coarsest rags.

Nearly all newspapers, not excepting that on which the *Times* is printed, contains a portion of esparto; and some of the penny daily papers published in Edinburgh contain only one-fourth rag material. The large supply of paper-making material from this source has been most opportune. Rags are becoming gradually scarcer; coloured rags, suitable for making common printing-paper, were worth 4s. to 6s. per cwt. in 1848, and are now worth 9s. to 12s. per cwt., and this notwithstanding the relief produced by the importation of esparto. This scarcity, the existence of which the jurors' report of the Exhibition of 1862 most unaccountably denies, has been aggravated by the almost total cessation of the supply of waste and tares from the cotton mills; and, even with the assistance of esparto grass and cheaper chemicals and fuels, the paper-makers in this country have been placed by recent legislation in a most disadvantageous position in respect of the supply of material in comparison with their continental rivals.

## ART.

### EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN COLOGNE.

A SMALL collection of modern pictures, consisting chiefly of specimens of the Düsseldorf School, is now on view in the Walraff Richartz Museum at Cologne. It is chiefly interesting for the evidence it affords of the present status of *genre* and landscape-painting in one of the principal art-schools of Germany. In comparing these pictures with ordinary French pictures of the same class, we should not be warranted in assigning them a very elevated position. As compared with our own, they exhibit a more average level of performance—neither rising to the excellencies of our best artists, nor sinking to the puerilities of our untrained neophytes. They display a certain modicum of humour, and are occasionally slightly pathetic; but, in a general way, they tell us plainly enough that their authors have been undisturbed by excitement, and have been well content to apply their very fair schooling to the exposition of the small details of common cottage-life, or to the production of landscapes, in which we fail to discover a trace of imaginative power, though we have evidence of well-directed study and pains-taking honesty. We find neither the sparkle and vivacity which, expressed with perfect command of all technical means, are so fascinating in the French cabinet-pictures, nor the deep and true pathos, reached with all signs of difficulty, of which Martineau's "Last Day in the Old Home" was so notable an example in the better works of our English school. The small German exhibition is, nevertheless, very pleasant in its way; our minds are not called upon to make any great effort—we are never disturbed by flagrant incapacity—and we have reason to be contented with, if not grateful for, an agreeable representation of the surface-life and landscape of a hospitable and most interesting country. Of the higher German art there is no example before us here. We are merely in presence of that offset which exists wherever a real school of art has been established, and where we may see the application of the principles of art to a lower class of subjects, and, generally speaking, by an inferior order of minds.

The subjects treated may be gathered from the catalogue, and are, as we have said, in themselves simple enough—"The Young Schoolmaster," "A Girl Embroidering," "Grandmother's Stories," &c., &c. Of most of the pictures there is nothing more to be said than is already conveyed to the mind by the titles of the pictures themselves. There are, however, two or three examples, which, by a more original treatment, or a deeper perception of character on the part of the painter, stand out clearly from the rest, and claim a more careful attention. The most picturesque composition in the collection is by W. Gentz, a native of Berlin. The scene represented is a public place in Cairo, in which a number of women of different conditions in life are brought together in close proximity. Veiled and gorgeously-attired inmates of the Harem are contrasted with swarthy visaged Ethiopians, stretched idly upon the sun-lit ground, or standing in bold relief against the blue sky. The very thought of Cairo is suggestive of colour; and the intermingling of costume of rich quality and divers hues in the subject before us is well adapted to furnish a fine study of colour. The painter has been inspired by what he has seen; and it is refreshing to come upon such a



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fresh and beautiful arrangement of colour in a collection where it goes for very little, and is evidently deemed to be of small account amongst the elements which are considered as necessary to the making of a good picture. Strange that any school should have arisen wherein the claims of colour should hardly be admitted to have any influence upon an art which, but for its universal presence, could never have existed. Because we find it hanging like a protest in this collection, our attention is called to Herr Gentz's picture, though in some respects it is weaker than other and more careful works around it. A small picture by a Düsseldorf painter, Herr Sonderman, would well become any gallery. The subject of it is a village school, in which the boys are being instructed in music. The master stands with his violin, and is beating time to the young minstrels, whose notions of music are, at a very early age, far in advance of those attained by our youth at any period of their educational career. The village priest is the only seated figure, and he, with snuff-box in one hand, and with the other raised towards his expectant nose, is clearly a learned critic, and not likely to pass over any great fault in the harmony of the exercise. It is just such a subject as our own Webster would delight in; and such a little picture, we may add, as he would be delighted also to welcome and to praise. Another subject of the same class, but consisting only of two figures, is by H. Sommer. An old man and a priest are seen standing in a cottage garden before the bee-hives. There is nothing to describe in such a picture. It indeed tells its own simple story, in which words cannot follow it, of the habit of life in the simple, kindly, Rhenish villages, undisturbed by controversies and unambitious of change. As a contrast to this scene we have a clever composition, by E. Hunten, of soldiers bivouacking in a wheat-field. The painter has probably seen what he has successfully essayed to paint. We like his picture the better, because, unlike a French painter, he has desired less to interest us with the glory of his Zouaves than to afflict us with the inevitable consequences of an indulgence in military pride. The picture is, however, otherwise deserving of approval as an example of technical skill. A humorous subject by F. Laufberger, entitled "The Gallery of the Louvre," displays a faculty something akin to that which belongs so pre-eminently to John Leech. The painter has been able to depict strong and varied character without blundering into vulgarity or caricature. There are days, under the new regulations—too many of them—in which the gallery of the Louvre is converted into a crowded temple, where may be encountered characteristic specimens of every nationality under the sun. Foremost, of course, in the elbowing crowd is Mr. Bull, closely linked with wife and daughter, armed with heavy *lorgnettes*, with which they sweep the "Titians" and "Rubenses" as they make good every step of their hot and wearisome way. Gaunt Americans, perspiring Germans, bright-eyed Italians, and everywhere the ubiquitous Zouave, with his mother and his sweetheart, help to surround, almost to smother, the helpless students, who are vainly endeavouring to copy in a crowd, which was formerly brought together in the gallery but once a week. There is opportunity enough for a more important picture than Herr Laufberger has painted; but he has felt the humour of it, and eliminated much of its unpleasantness; and so far we might say that it is better than any of the representations we can remember of late years of our exhibition days in Trafalgar Square. The landscapes, of which there are very few as compared with the subject-pictures, are also inferior in quality. Dietz of Karlsruhe and J. Gerlach have each small pictures of some pretension: the best is, perhaps, a sea-view by V. Ruffys—a long line of eastern coast, with a foreground of semi-tropical character. There is a fair home-landscape, "Waiting for a ferry boat on the Rhine," by H. Kauffmann. We should not forget to mention a fine study of a female head, evidently that of a Roman model, by Teuerbach, a young painter now studying in Rome. The profile view has been selected, and the black hair is bound by a wreath of laurel; a white robe falls from the shoulder, and the hand, which gathers its folds over the bosom, is a masterly bit of painting. One portrait alone marks the exhibition, and tells us of even the existence of portrait-painting. It is well worthy of the company in which it is placed, and the painter, Herr Karl Sohn of Düsseldorf, deserves great credit for having produced a portrait distinguished by such thoroughly good painting and complete individuality.

A COMMITTEE has been convoked at Berlin by the Prussian Government to assist in their decision on the use to be made of the sum of 25,000 thalers voted "for the promotion of the Fine Arts." The committee is to be formed by the three directors of the Academies of Art of Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Königsberg, and several distinguished artists.

WITHIN the last few weeks the Arts have sustained a great loss, and a large circle of friends a great grief, in the death of Mr. F. Lee Bridell, a young landscape-painter, whose pictures were only less valued for the original qualities they already displayed than for the promise they gave of the very highest excellence, yet, as it was thought, most certainly to be achieved by their author. Mr. Lee Bridell had made his reputation during the last three years, and, since his return from Italy, was in the highway to a distinguished professional standing, when, to the deep regret of all who admired his ability, as well as of those who had the privilege of his acquaintance, his life was cut short ere the fruit of his labours had fully ripened. He married, in Rome, the daughter of Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P. for Oldham, who, as his widow, becomes the possessor of all his unfinished pictures and numerous sketches.

THERE has been found at Cologne, in a wall a few feet above the ground, a relief representing the Celtic goddess of trade and navigation, Nehalnia. She is sitting in a niche, dressed in a wide and long garment; a mantle is tied in a knot over her breast, leaving the bosom uncovered. Nor is the little dog, the sign of watchfulness, at the right side of the goddess, and looking up to her, wanting. The fruits indicate plenty; but the rudder, or keel, generally found with the goddess, is covered with a cap, and on her lap she bears a heap of fruit. The symbol of navigation is not to be seen in this instance.

THE six months during which the Academy of Fine Arts, one of the divisions of the French Institute, resolved to keep open Horace Vernet's place, in honour of the departed master, have now elapsed, and the appointment of his successor will soon take place. Among the candidates who have most chance are mentioned Pils and Yvon, two distinguished battle-painters, like Vernet. Besides them, Cabanel and Gerôme, both historical-painters, are spoken of. The event will depend on whether the Academy will be guided by the talent only or will also take into consideration the speciality of the artist.

THE National Museum of Naples has received some very valuable additions of late. Besides the daily contributions from the fields of the Pompeian excavations, it has been enriched lately by the valuable collection of antiquities belonging to the late Prince of Syracuse, as well as that of the Margrave del Vasto. Furthermore, the director of the museum, M. Fiorelli, has succeeded in securing the extremely rich and interesting collection of coins, hitherto preserved in the Naples Mint, for the museum. The compilation of a new scientific catalogue of the vastly increased national collections has thus been rendered necessary; and M. Fiorelli has undertaken the arduous, but highly meritorious task, himself. The first instalment of it has appeared in print already.

## MUSIC.

### THE FIVE DAYS' FESTIVAL AT BRUSSELS.

THE *fêtes* of September, held annually at Brussels in celebration of the independence achieved by Belgium in 1830, gave occasion to several musical events that are worthy of some notice. The five days' festival was inaugurated on Wednesday, the 23rd September, by the customary *requiem* for the souls of those who fell in the triumphant struggle. The cathedral church of St. Gudule, the patron-saint of Brussels, was clothed in appropriate mourning; a gigantic bier, inscribed with the names of the fallen, was erected at the intersection of the nave and transepts; all the civil and military authorities were represented; and the populace showed their interest in the celebration by crowding into the aisles with a determination that was fraught with danger to the least lusty of the audience. We use the word "audience" advisedly; for the *plebs*, unrestrained by soldiers or police, displayed a disregard for the sacred nature of the edifice, unaccountable in a people noted for its bigoted adherence to the Catholic faith. And yet, if the occasion did not interest them, its musical celebration should not have failed to fix their attention. The service is invariably written expressly for the occasion; and the present *requiem*, like

several of its predecessors, was due to the pen of a M. Pierre Benoit, whose name has probably not yet travelled to England, but who is evidently a man who deserves the utmost encouragement. It appears that he gained the first prize some years ago, and that he has lately supplied the *requiem* required for these September *fêtes*, and the "Te Deum" which is every year performed in July to celebrate the entry into Brussels of the present king. It is said that, when taken from some position far beneath his abilities, and asked in what manner the ministerial favour could be best shown to him, he replied by requesting some augmentation of salary to his father, who still holds the humble position of an *éclusier*. Listening to M. Benoit's composition under many disadvantageous circumstances, including the imperfect singing of the choir boys—ladies not being allowed to take part in the cathedral services—we heard enough to satisfy us that he is an earnest as well as a gifted musician. The melodies betokened no striking originality, but M. Benoit is very felicitous in his instrumentation—he harmonizes with really masterly skill, and his work is essentially elevated in style. On the following evening two of the best military bands performed in a temporary *kiosque* built in the midst of the Grand Place, and on the very site of the execution of Egmont and Horn, for the edification of a dense crowd. The electric light was profusely used in different parts of the square, so that all the ornamental details of the old houses of the various municipal corporations, and of the splendid Hotel de Ville, with its sculptured figures and elegant tapering spire, were brought out into the most brilliant prominence.

On the Friday morning a *séance publique* was held of the "Classe de Beaux Arts" of the Académie des Sciences, for the purpose of introducing to public notice the work which had been crowned at the annual *concours de composition musicale*. The successful candidate was M. P. Dupont, a brother of the *pianiste* of that name. He has had no small difficulties to contend with; for the libretto on which he was deputed to exercise his skill, although it was chosen from among fifty-four compositions written for the purpose, is far below mediocrity. It is entitled "Paul et Virginie," but the lady is altogether omitted, the *cantate* being written for a solo male voice, to whom is allotted a succession of recitatives and airs, broken only by a single chorus. The two solos are decidedly commonplace; but the storm which concludes the cantata is original and clever, and the writer must at least be credited with much promise. Previous to the cantata, a concert overture of very vague design, but not destitute of invention, by M. Radoux, *lauréat* of the *concours* of 1861, was admirably performed by the splendid orchestra of the "Conservatoire." M. E. Fétis read a discourse on the benefits of these competitions, and M. Quetelet of the "Observatoire" gave a wreath and certificate to the fortunate students who had obtained a prize. In the evening of the same day the various choral societies competing for the rewards and honours offered by the government for the best part-singing, entered the city in solemn state, received by the military, headed by gay banners and escorted by applauding crowds. On the following morning they met in three large buildings set apart for their display, and sang the whole day through, from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon. Each society was heard in two pieces: so our readers may imagine that the juries must have been somewhat tired as well as considerably confused before the time came for delivering their verdict. No less than forty-seven Belgian societies competed, besides several from France and Germany; and yet the public were never weary of welcoming their favourite corps, and of applauding those whose efforts met with their approval. The part-songs chosen by the Belgian societies were chiefly, we were pleased to observe, by native composers; and, although they abounded in clap-trap effects, they served well to illustrate the singular precision and delicacy acquired by these amateur vocalists. The societies in question are mostly recruited, be it remembered, from the labouring classes, and the humanizing results of the musical education thus acquired must be incalculable. An Englishman is tempted to smile at the fondness exhibited by these choralists for exhibiting gaudy banners, and for marching in droll state through the town; but he should bear in mind how much real good is effected under cover of this harmless vanity. For the strangers not attracted by choral competitions, the theatre during the *fête-week* offered sufficient recreation. During the week the programme was changed every night. "Gala-thée," a very pretty comic opera by Victor Thassé



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—which unfortunately could not be transplanted to the English stage for want of a native contralto capable of sustaining the part of *Pygmalion*—"Martha," "Robert le Diable," "Faust," "L'Am-bassadrice," and "La Juive," were all performed; and Gounod's popular work found for its heroine a representative in Madame Boulart, who could not be equalled either at Her Majesty's Theatre or at Covent Garden. The lady has a splendid voice, as powerful as it is sweet, and sings with unexceptionable skill. Her figure is not prepossessing, nor her acting powers remarkable; but she would be a decided acquisition to our Anglo-Italian stage. We hear, however, that she receives no less a sum than 40,000 francs for her eight months' service at Brussels: so there is small chance of tempting her to her allegiance. "Faust" is here performed intact; and we could not help regretting that the scenes of devilry and enchantment in the fifth act were omitted in London—they would be susceptible of glorious scenic illustration on the Covent Garden boards.

## MUSICAL NOTES.

THE present week is, so far as our recollection serves, the first of the year in which there has been actually no music whatever going on in London. The Crystal Palace Concert-Room is occupied to-day by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed. Last Saturday's concert here was one of the miscellaneous order. Mdlle. Carlotta Patti showed that this damp autumn weather had no effect on the brilliancy of her tones. M. Vieuxtemps played two of his own pieces, a "Fantaisie Caprice," and a solo on two popular airs. Both might have been selected to prove that a great executive artist may sometimes fail entirely as a composer. There may be caprice, but there is nothing fantastic in a piece made up of interminable show-passages—formless, pointless, and purposeless. Why does the composer of such a work as the *viola Sonata*, heard at St. James's Hall, risk a great reputation by writing and playing such music as this? Among the pleasantest bits in the programme was a Neapolitan Tarantella by Rossini, full of the true southern whirl, sung with excellent spirit by Signor Ferranti. M. Ascher, better known as writer than as player, appeared as pianist.

MDLLE. PAREPA has been singing in "Lucrezia" and "Norma" at the Berlin Opera-House.

A WINDOW has lately been put up in Westminster Abbey in memory of Vincent Novello. It forms one of the lancet-lights in the north transept. The subject is appropriate—St. Cecilia and her attendant choristers. The design, however, which is by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, is rather unpleasantly reminiscent of the well-known mawkish print of the three choir-boys. Vincent Novello was one of the real benefactors of his age. The amount of delight he has been the means of bringing within the reach of hundreds of thousands of the people would entitle him—if such was our fashion of doing honour to the honourable—to a monument as big as an Egyptian pyramid. Some thanks are due to the Dean and Chapter for allowing this record—slight, but precious from its position—to be set up in memory of one who was not of their communion. A generation or two ago the act would have been considered a stretch of liberality.

M. BERLIOZ's "Trojans" continues in rehearsal at the Théâtre Lyrique, and may make appearance by the middle of next month; but some doubt is expressed as to whether the decorations and machinery can be got ready in time. Is it a question of the wooden horse? The "Merry Wives of Windsor," by Nicolai, an opera only known here by excerpts often produced in concert-rooms, has just been brought out at this theatre.

THE leading oratorio societies are to have their first performances next month. The "Sacred Harmonic" begins on the 13th with "Eli"—an extra subscription concert. The "National" (Mr. Martin) opens on the 27th, with "Judas Maccabæus." Mr. Sims Reeves sings on both occasions. Mr. Martin also announces Mdlles. Titiens and Trebelli as engaged to take part in his performances.

"AHAB," the new oratorio by Dr. Arnold of New College, Oxford, is being published by subscription. A performance of the work in Exeter Hall in the spring is spoken of as probable.

SIGNOR GIUGLINI is said to be singing at Fano, his native place, for a stipend, so the report goes, of ten centimes a night.

THE Opéra Comique is busy rehearsing Auber's new opera, "La Fiancée du Roi de Garbe." Those who have heard it pronounce it a great success. The *maestro* is now nearly eighty years of age, but he is as fresh and active as ever.

HENRY LITTOLE's new opera, "Nahel," first performed at Baden-Baden, seems to be a complete success. The outlines of the libretto are as follows:—Time: Thirty Years' War. Two women, Cecilia, a Bohemian singer, and Wilhelmina von Offenbing, are the principal figures. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar loves Cecilia, but is loved by Wilhelmina; Max Körner, a Cornet in the Dragoon, is the Duke's rival with the singer, and Nahel is the "Intrigant," with whose death, and the discovery that Cecilia is a daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, the piece comes to a happy end. Wilhelmina, we need hardly add, becomes the wife of the Duke. The music reminds one forcibly of Meyerbeer's best style, and many of the airs have already become popular.

THE great Singers' contest at Brussels—at which no less than thirty-six Belgian, eight German, and eight French Singing Leagues have taken part—has been an immense success. The men of Ath in Belgium have received the first prize; the French prize was awarded to the "Chorale-Union" of Lille; and three German prizes were received by the singers of Aix-le-Chapelle and Neuss.

A THEATRICAL School is about to be established at Prague, for the special use of incipient Bohemian singers and actors.

OFFENBACH's "Rheinnixen," a new romantic opera in four acts, will shortly be produced at Vienna. Another opera by the same composer, "Don Juan," text by Cremieux and Grille, is in the course of preparation.

## MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

OCTOBER 12th to 17th.

THE ENGLISH OPERA, Covent Garden; opening on Monday with Mr. Wallace's New Opera, "The Desert Flower."

## THE DRAMA.

MISS BATEMAN AS LEAH.—&c., &c.

MISS BATEMAN, the young American actress who is just now the talk of London, in theatrical circles at least, is an exception to the rule under which those *enfants terribles* of society and art—prodigiously "clever" children—are never heard of after they are grown up. Some ten years ago a small party of children performed in London as the "Bateman Family," and attracted considerable attention by their mimicry of the mode of full-grown actors. One of those painfully-trained little parrots, the eldest of the *troupe*, has now returned amongst us as a grown woman, and brings with her the prestige of a great reputation achieved in her own country; and the success of her *début* here seems to show that the talent of her childhood was real after all, and has developed, if not into a great faculty, at least into one of very remarkable power. For many months past the American newspapers have made us aware of the fact that Miss Bateman has made a deep impression on the public of New York and other great theatrical cities of America; but, with the exception of her one great character of *Leah*, we are not so well informed as to the foundation on which her high reputation rests. Probably, as in the case of Mr. Sothorn, her *répertoire* contains but one great part. In any case, it was natural that she should have chosen *Leah* as the character in which to make her first appearance in London. Her success has been unquestionable.

The Adelphi drama of "Leah," in which she plays the part of the Jewish heroine, is an American adaptation of Mosenthal's "Deborah," an Italian version of which was played at Her Majesty's Theatre in June last, during the engagement of Madame Ristori; but the piece has been further adapted, it is understood, by an English dramatist. As played at the Adelphi, "Leah" is in five acts, the Italian version, which follows the original closely, being only in four acts—a process of expansion which is exactly the reverse of what was needed to make the piece, as a drama, effective on the English stage. On the other hand, very great pains have been taken with the mounting of the Adelphi piece, and the action is bold and full of design. The first object, however, of both the American and English adapters has been to make a great "part" of *Leah*—or, to speak more correctly, to fit Miss Bateman with a striking character; and their object has been thoroughly attained. In point of novelty, no doubt, "Leah" was as completely new to the Adelphi audience as if the play had never been produced at Her Majesty's Theatre. With regard to Miss Bateman, however, those who had previously seen the *Deborah* of Madame Ristori had already something of a fixed idea of the

character, by which they could estimate the younger actress's rendering. The unresemblance of the two modes of treatment was striking—as striking as a contrast of fair and dark. Ristori's handling was large, the drawing made up of bold touches, but with a grand harmony of tone and feeling blending all. Miss Bateman's drawing is on a smaller scale; and, effective as it is as a whole, and beautiful as it is in parts, it never reaches sublimity. We think that, much as she undoubtedly makes of the character, she would have made still more of it if it had been presented to her in a condensed form. During the five acts, in spite of the great point which is brought out in each act, a growing sense of monotony is conveyed to the audience, which would not be the case if the piece were reduced to the compass of three acts. To this monotony, moreover, the very peculiar delivery of the actress largely adds. Her voice is neither powerful nor flexible, and it combines, in a curious manner, American, French, and German accents; but the monotonous effect of her delivery is the result rather of elocutionary manner than of defective voice. In the tenderer scenes of the play there was less cause for objection on this score. But, full of real feeling as was Miss Bateman's all-sacrificing love for her Christian lover, it wanted the *abandon*—the irresistible tenderness represented by Ristori, requisite to move the hearts of the audience deeply. It is in the fifth act that Miss Bateman appears to the greatest advantage. Five years previously *Leah*, stung to fury by the sight of her faithless lover's marriage with another, has uttered a terrific curse, calling down upon his head all possible ills, and left him to his remorse. This malediction is the great feature of the fourth act, and was powerfully given. At the end of five years the wronged and vengeful Jewess—driven from place to place by the fierce religious fanaticism of the Styrian communities—returns to mark the effects of her curse. She brings back with her a rosary, given to the newly-wedded pair, and which she had snatched from her lover and kept as a memento of her wrongs. All has prospered with her lover meantime, as if a blessing instead of a curse had hung over him. Almost mad with the misery of her hunted life and the ulcer-like memory of her heart-wrongs, she meditates some dire vengeance, when her steps are crossed by a little child. The child tells her that her father's name is *Rudolf*, and the Jewess glares at her like a hungry wolf; the next moment the child tells her that she is named *Leah*—the name of some one of whom her father and mother often speak affectionately. This is the climax of the play. Vengeance is disarmed. *Leah* bursts into a wild flood of tears, enfolding the child to her bosom. In Mosenthal's drama *Deborah* gives the child the rosary to give to her father as a token of forgiveness, and then hurries away unseen by her former lover; in the American-English version *Leah* dies in her former lover's arms. Throughout this trying scene Miss Bateman was effective in the highest degree. All the feelings called into play were distinctly marked; the haggard misery of the persecuted Jewess, the gloomy despair, the sullen purpose of a brooded though undefined vengeance, the overwhelming reaction of reawakened tenderness—all were given with a natural pathos that stamped the actress as having a genuine power of delineation. Tears followed by vehement applause attested the lively and deep impression produced upon her audience.

Little can be said for the other characters in the play; they are all subordinated to the character of *Leah*; but all were well played, and the actors—Miss Henrietta Simms, Mrs. Billington, Mr. Billington, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Arthur Stirling, who recently attracted honourable notice at the St. James's Theatre by his performance of *Robert Audley* in "Lady Audley's Secret"—shared in the liberal distribution of applause which was made on the fall of the curtain. To Miss Bateman, of course, belonged the honours of the first night; and they were, upon the whole, not too great a reward for her very interesting performance.

"MANFRED" is to be brought out to-night at Drury Lane with unexampled scenic attractions.

M. FECHTER is making stupendous preparations for the opening of the Lyceum on the 24th of the present month. The new drama of "Bel Demonio" is expected to eclipse in sensational and romantic interest the far-famed "Duke's Motto."

At Sadler's Wells a new play in blank verse, by Mr. Westland Marston, is to be immediately put into rehearsal, the heroine to be sustained by Miss Marriott, who is now giving a series of performances of the legitimate drama, assisted by Mr. Henry Marston and a very good working company.



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10 OCTOBER, 1863.

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